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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS PHAM HUNG LETTER ON VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK221302 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 22 Dec 80

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 22 December]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries in its frontpage a letter by Pham Hung, vice premier and minister of interior, to the minister of national defense on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the VPA.

The letter praised the VPA for its great achievements scored over the past 36 years under the leadership of the VCP and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

The letter said: The Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are frantically attempting to undermine the Vietnamese revolution in order to weaken, subjugate and annex our country. They are attempting to sow division and undermine the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and the countries in the South-east Asian region. Faced with this threat, the sixth party Central Committee plenum has set forth, among other urgent tasks, the task of strengthening the defense and security forces to fight against the aggressors to defend the fatherland.

The people's public security forces pledge to close their ranks behind the VPA, to heighten their vigilance and strengthen their fighting ability to foil all dark schemes and adventurous acts of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

On the occasion of this glorious traditional day, all officers and combatants of the people's public security forces wish that the entire VPA may score many more glorious achievements in defense and production tasks, and always be worthy as a heroic army of the heroic Vietnamese people.

With cordial and determine-to-win salutation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COURT TRIES GROUP FOR ATTEMPTED ILLEGAL EMIGRATION

BK261508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The Phu Khanh People's Court recently tried (Nguyen Duc Trong), (Doan Dinh Si) and their accomplices on charges of murder, robbery and attempted illegal emigration.

(Nguyen Duc Trong) and (Doan Dinh Si), residing in Ninh Hoa District, in late July 1980 colluded with (Vo Van Hoang), (Ho Van Nam), (Tran Van Quang), (Nguyen Tiep), (Nguyen Tho), (Vo Thi Hoa), (Vo Hong Dung), (Nguyen Ngoc An), (Le My) in stealing a boat, gasoline and weapons from the Ninh Phuoc Fishery Cooperative. They also stole food from the people in an attempt to illegally emigrate.

(Trong) assigned (Vo Thi Hoa) to steal gasoline and food, while he and his accomplices planned to steal a boat and weapons.

On 21 July 1980, making use of his rank as deputy village military unit leader, (Trong) forced militiamen in (Dam Van) hamlet to give him a number of guns and ammunition.

Carrying out their plan, on the night of 21 July (Trong) and his accomplices robbed Mr (Phu) of his boat in (Dam Van) hamlet. (Hoang) held Mr (Phu) at gunpoint and pushed him on board his boat. (Tho) stood guard while (Quang) cut the rope and sailed the boat to a nearby point. (Nam), (Si), (Tiep) stood guard while (Dung), (My) and (An) carried gasoline into the boat. While carrying out their second round of loading, the militiamen in (Dam Van) hamlet surrounded and tried to arrest them. The robbers fled in the boat and fired at the shore, killing Comrade (Tra), deputy hamlet head of (Dam Van), and wounding five other persons.

Faced with these obstinate acts, the militiamen of (Dam Van) hamlet fired back, killing (Ho Van Nam) and (Vo Van Hoang). They confiscated two guns and other material as evidence.

The Phu Khanh People's Court sentenced leaders of the group (Nguyen Duc Trong) and (Doan Dinh Si) to death; (Nguyen Tiep) and (Nguyen Tho) to life imprisonment; and (Vo Thi Hoa), (Tran Van Quang), (Vo Hong Dung), (Nguyen Ngoc An) and (Le My) to 3 to 10 years imprisonment. They were also sentenced to pay more than 5,000 dong to the Minh Phuoc cooperative and the people they robbed.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY OFFERS REWARDS TO FIGHT CRIME

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "City People's Committee Promulgates Temporary Regulations on Rewards for Persons Who Expose and Struggle To Stop the Activities of Counter-Revolutionaries, Persons Who Violate Criminal Law and Those Who Violate Socialist Property in Order To Maintain Political Security and Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] On 23 September 1980, in order to mobilize and encourage the spirit of collective ownership of cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the people for the purposes of exposing and struggling to stop the activities of counter-revolutionaries, persons who violate criminal law and those who violate socialist property while implementing the policies and regulations on commendations and rewards promulgated by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare, the city people's committee issued temporary regulations concerning commendations and rewards. Below are the main points in the code of regulations:

Eligibility for Rewards

Persons who perform the following services are eligible for rewards:

- Exposing and denouncing to the local government organizations and individuals who are preparing to commit a crime or are currently engaged in criminal activity;
- Participating in the struggle to promptly prevent counter-revolutionary acts, violations of criminal law, speculation and smuggling by dishonest merchants and the violation of socialist property in order to protect the property of collectives and the property of the state;
- Collaborating with and helping the public security agencies in the struggle to prevent and expose political crimes, violations of criminal law and economic crimes.

The persons who are eligible for rewards include all civilians, cadres, manual workers, civil servants, troops and collectives, including those within the public security sector...who perform one of the services described above.

The Size of Rewards

When merchandise or property is confiscated or reclaimed for the state, 30 percent of this merchandise or property, in the form of money or product, shall be immediately set aside for use as a reward.

The following rewards in money or products of equal value have been established:

--Individuals who record an achievement shall receive a reward of one hundred (100) to no more than three thousand (3,000) dong.

--Each unit or collective shall receive a reward of three hundred (300) to no more than five thousand (5,000) dong.

--The remaining portion of the 30 percent that is not given in rewards shall be given to the public Security Service and the precinct and district people's committees to be used for other rewards.

In all cases, rewards must be accurate and must be given to the proper recipient.

Commendations and rewards must be given in a timely fashion, that is, within at least 15 days from the day reward procedures are initiated.

Cases involving rewards that are related to the professional work of the public security sector must be kept confidential; the names of persons who make denunciations and the names of collaborators must not be revealed nor should any ongoing efforts be revealed so that all criminals involved in the case can be apprehended.

Units and individuals who record achievements in the implementation of these regulations shall receive an appropriate commendation or reward.

Anyone who, for personal motives, intentionally violates the provisions of this code of temporary regulations shall be dealt with in a strict manner ranging from criticism to prosecution under the law, depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL EMIGREES TRIED FOR MURDER, STEALING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "The Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone Harshly Punishes Gang of Murderers Who Stole Ship in Attempt To Flee Overseas"]

[Text] The People's Court of the Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone recently tried Le Van Le and his accomplices on the crimes of murder and stealing a ship in an attempt to flee overseas.

Le Van Le, 35 years of age, once served as a soldier for the Saigon government. After liberation day, he was given clemency by the revolutionary government and sent back to his family to live and work. During a trip at sea on boat number VT678 belonging to Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tam, Le talked with Ha Ngoc Mai and Tran Cong Khanh about stealing the boat and subsequently they killed Nguyen Van Quang and Nguyen Ngoc Son, two fishermen who were also on the boat, in order to flee overseas. Carrying out their sinister scheme at a time when the boat's fishing net was entangled, Le pushed Quang overboard as he was standing on the bow untangling the net and Mai and Khanh then pushed Son into the water, cut the net and headed the boat out to sea.

On their way out to sea, Le Van Le and his accomplices, having been discovered by a patrol boat of our Navy, fled to the coast in the area of Xuyen Moc in Dong Nai Province where they stated that the public security forces had asked them to come to Vung Tao to tow another boat that had run aground. Thwarted in their attempt, Le and his accomplices, still looking for a way to illegally flee the country, fled into Ho Chi Minh City where they continued their conspiracy and organized others to attempt to flee the country. However, having been discovered by the people, all three of them were arrested by the Vung Tao public security force at their hiding place. In court, faced with overwhelming evidence, Le Van Le and his accomplices confessed to all of their crimes.

On the basis of the law and the attitude of Le Van Le and his accomplices, the People's Court of the Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone sentenced Le Van Le to life imprisonment, Ha Ngoc Mai to 18 years in prison and Tran Cong Khanh to 16 years in prison.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAIPHONG CONFERENCE REVIEWS TASK OF PROTECTING GOODS AT SEAPORTS

BK300700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] A joint conference was recently held in Haiphong by the ministries of communications and transportation and interior to review the task of protecting socialist property at seaports throughout the country.

Fully aware of the characteristics of seaports, the party and people's committees of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh cities and Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghe Tinh and Phu Khanh provinces strengthened their supervision and control over the protection of goods and built material bases for the ports. Various sectors concerned paid attention to seeking experience in the prevention of and opposition to negativism and overcoming mistakes and shortcomings causing damage to or losses of goods. The sectors owning goods and means of transportation motivated the masses to bring into play their spirit of mastery by strengthening supervision, control and protection of state property during delivery, reception and shipping operations.

Despite the many efforts made and good results achieved in the protection of seaports in recent days, negativism still exists and the protection of state property, supplies and goods still shows many shortcomings. Fully aware of these weaknesses, localities with seaports, the leadership at various echelons and the sectors concerned are motivating the masses to promote the movement for the protection of the fatherland's security in enterprises, sectors concerned and subwards and villages adjacent to the ports. They are consolidating organizations and strengthening managerial measures to struggle against and check corruption and the theft of state property and goods in seaport areas and to consolidate and unify the port defense forces. At the same time, they are strengthening coordination among the sectors and localities concerned and beginning to apply positive measures to check and eventually eradicate theft, collusion and corruption, satisfactorily protect goods sent through their ports, increase their cargo handling capability, expeditiously unload all the ships in docking and quickly clear the goods piling up at the ports.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

1980 SECOND PHASE TROOP RECRUITMENT—Presently various districts, provinces and cities in the country have satisfactorily finished the second phase of troop recruitment for 1980. Many districts and provinces have overfulfilled their troop recruitment quotas for the entire year. By 15 December 1980, according to statistics released by the military obligation councils of various provinces and cities, Lang Son, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Hau Giang provinces had either fulfilled or overfulfilled their annual troop delivery quotas. In particular, Tien Giang Province already overfulfilled its annual quotas in the first phase of troop recruitment for 1980. [Text] [BK210309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Dec 80]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW290735 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Dec (VNA)--The French Communist Party [PCF] is always a loyal defender of the interests of the working class and all other labouring people in France, says NHAN DAN's editorial today on the 60th anniversary of the PCF.

The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam notes that the founding of the PCF at the Tours Congress was an historic turning point in the French workers' movement and an important event in the international communist movement.

The paper says: "Nguyen ai Quoc, later President Ho Chi Minh, attended this historic congress as a founder of the PCF. He was the first Vietnamese communist to lay the foundation of friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the communist parties and working class of Vietnam and France, which remain a symbol of the solidarity between the workers' movement and the national liberation movement."

The paper points out: "In the subsequent sixty years of struggle the PCF has written many pages of history full of hardships but with many successes. It has always been a loyal defender of the interests and moral values of the working class and all other labouring people in France. It has inspired the French working class united actions and the solidarity between workers and intellectuals. It upheld the banner of anti-fascism and of militant solidarity with the colonies, especially with the working class and the Communist Party of Vietnam."

The paper recalls that in recent years the PCF headed by Georges Marchais has surmounted many difficulties in uniting the working class, all other labouring people and progressive forces in a persistent struggle against monopoly capital and for greater democracy, thus paving the way for France to advance towards socialism.

The paper goes on: "Dedicated to the traditions of internationalism, the 23d PCF Congress in May 1979 reasserted solidarity with the socialist countries, with the peoples oppressed by imperialism and harassed by Chinese expansionism, and with the working class in the capitalist countries. The PCF has actively struggled for international detente and against the arms race, making a positive contribution to peace in Europe and the rest of the world. The French communists have wholeheartedly supported the party and people of Vietnam in our struggle against the Chinese

hegemonists, and condemned the latter's dirty aggression against Vietnam. It has also wholeheartedly supported the struggle of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."

The paper goes on: "In its history the PCF has always been the courageous vanguard of the French working class and the mind, honour and hopes of the French people. It has played an important role in the international communist and workers' movement."

"The communists and the rest of the people of Vietnam rejoice at and take pride in the great achievements of the PCF on its glorious path over the past sixty years. We are profoundly grateful to the French communists for their fraternal support for our past struggle and present national construction and defence. We will protect and promote the militant solidarity between the two parties," it says.

"We wish the communists, the working class and all other labouring people in France new successes in their noble revolutionary cause, MIEN DAN concluded.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN FILM MAKER'S VISIT--Hanoi, 10 Dec (VNA)--Carlos Vicente Ibarra, leading official of the Nicaraguan Cinema Institute, recently visited Vietnam as guest of the Ministry of Information and Culture. While here, Vicente visited many places in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and had working sessions with leading officials of the Vietnamese cinema service. The two sides exchanged experiences in film-making and agreed on a program for developing cinema cooperation between the two countries. They also reached an agreement on screening Vietnamese films in Nicaragua and other Central American countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 10 Dec 80 OW]

GREETINGS TO UGANDA'S OBOTE ON ELECTION--Hanoi, 18 Dec (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent fine congratulations to President Milton Obote on his election as president of the Republic of Uganda. In his message, the Vietnamese leader wished President Milton Obote successes in his lofty tasks and the Ugandan people happiness and prosperity. [Text] [OW181831 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 18 Dec 80]

MONGOLIAN 'RED STAR' EDITOR VISIT--Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--Major General Vyanvyn Chan Too (name as received), deputy editor of the Mongolian newspaper RED STAR, today concluded a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the general political department of the Vietnam People's Army. While here, he paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and visited the office and residence of the late President Ho Chi Minh. He visited the high command of the border force, the school for political officers, the office of the Seventh Military Zone and various units of the air force of the First Military Zone. Major General Tran Van Phat, deputy director of the general political department, warmly received Major General V. Chan Too. [Text] [OW191655 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 19 Dec 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORTS' DELEGATION--Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--A sport delegation of the Soviet Army led by Colonel K.P. Zharov, president of the sports committee of the friendly armies and vice president of the sports committee under the Soviet Defence Ministry has paid a 10-day visit here at the invitation of Vietnam's Defence Ministry. The delegation includes Colonel Khartuluriy, head of the department for physical training of the Soviet Defence Ministry. While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the house and office of the late president. The Soviet delegation held working sessions with the military training department under the general staff of the People's Army of Vietnam, and visited several units of the third and seventh military regions and the navy and air force. Yesterday, Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, also

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES 29 DECEMBER VFF CEREMONY

NK041442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Speech delivered by Truong Chinh at 29 December ceremony to award the Golden Star Order to the VFF--recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

Today, on behalf of the SRV National Assembly, we are elated to present the Gold Star Order to the VFF. As the successor our people's national united fronts, the VFF has recorded many great achievements in building, consolidating and expanding our national unity bloc, and motivating and encouraging our people of all strata to score great victories in the struggle to liberate and unify the country as well as to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Throughout half a century of unity and heroic struggle by our people, the National United Front, founded and led by the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh, has grown constantly and become one of the factors that decided the victory of our revolution. Between 1930-1931, along with the campaign to establish the Anti-Imperialist League [hooi] phanr dees dongf minh] and the Indochinese Anti-Imperialist Front [nawt] traanj phanr dees], the Worker-Peasant Alliance—a base of the National United Front—quickly took shape. The alliance, which led to a seething anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist revolutionary movement, reached its pinnacle with the establishment of the Nghe Tinh-Soviet movement. Then, between 1936-1939, along with the campaign to form the Indochinese Democratic Front and the growth of the revolutionary forces, a broad mass of the people of all strata joined a massive democratic campaign nationwide. They received training in both overt and clandestine struggles in preparation for the advancement of the revolution.

In 1940, the National United Front entered a new stage of development. Upholding the banner of national salvation, the newly born League for the Independence of Vietnam—the Viet Minh Front—instinctively rallied all patriotic forces to launch a movement to fight the French and drive out the Japanese, thus paving the way for the success of the August revolution and the founding of the DRV. Implementing the policy of great unity adopted by the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh, the National United Front was able to motivate the entire Vietnamese people to successfully carry out the resistance against the French colonialists, which led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement recognizing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

During the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the VFF constantly developed its enormous impact in strengthening and expanding the all-people solidarity bloc to build socialism in the north and serve as a solid base for the liberation of the south, the defense of the north, and the unification of the country. Meanwhile, the National Liberation Front (NLF) in the south was able to unite and instinctively rally all patriotic and progressive forces to struggle heroically against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation.

Together with the NLF, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces (VANDPF) contributed in uniting and encouraging the people of all strata in various southern cities to participate in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The strength of solidarity of the people and armed forces throughout our country defeated the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, completely liberating the south from the yoke of neocolonialism in the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, the peak of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign.

Following the complete liberation of the country, the three front organizations in both parts of the country--the VFF, the NLFV, and the VANDPF--were merged into the great and powerful VFF. The front, which has now become the mainstay of the revolutionary administration, is constantly consolidating and expanding the all-people solidarity bloc and strengthening political and moral unanimity among the entire people, as well as motivating our compatriots throughout the country to make every effort in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, thereby contributing actively to the revolutionary undertaking of the people in the world.

With all these great achievements, the VFF deserves the highest and noblest order awarded to it by the state. This is a joint honor for the various political parties, the front's mass organizations, personalities and cadres who have contributed to the building of the all-people great solidarity bloc. It is also an honor for our compatriots and overseas Vietnamese who have participated in carrying out the policy of great unity set forth by the party and President Ho Chi Minh, and for those who have participated in and supported the VFF.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

The SRV National Assembly on 18 December 1980 unanimously adopted a new constitution. The spirit and basic contents of this constitution are aimed at building the people's right to collective mastery system, and strengthening popular solidarity to successfully build Vietnam into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist nation.

Article 9 of the new constitution affirms: The VFF, which comprises the various political parties, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Association of Collective Peasants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, and other member organizations, is a firm base of the state. The front promotes the tradition of national unity; strengthens political and moral unity among the people; takes part in building and consolidating the people's power; and educates and motivates the people to raise their sense of collective mastery, and to emulate one another in building socialism and defending the country.

According to the new constitution, the systematization of the roles of the VFF, political parties and mass organizations is one of the main policies aimed at fulfilling the basic relations in our society--the relations according to which the party is the leader, the people are master and the state is responsible for management. We are confident that this task will create favorable conditions to further develop the role of the all-people solidarity bloc in the task of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

We are now in a time of peace, but war may break out at any moment. We must strive to build and reform socialism throughout the country, at the same time we have to carry out economic and cultural development tasks to gradually stabilize and improve the people's daily life, overcome negative phenomena in society, strengthen and consolidate the defense forces to be ready to fight and triumphantly smash all schemes and plans of control, of and sabotage and aggression against, our country by the enemies. Along with these tasks, we have to satisfactorily carry out international obligations, especially toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

Faced with the current situation and tasks, the VFF must strengthen and expand the great national solidarity bloc, and motivate the people to enthusiastically participate in the socialist emulation movement throughout the country so as to strive to overcome difficulties; fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 state plan; and contribute, together with the armed forces, in accelerating the movement of building and strengthening the defense forces, and firmly maintaining political security, social safety and order.

The adoption of the new SRV constitution was an important event in our people's political life. We suggest that the VFF should, together with state organizations, organize a comprehensive political drive among the masses aimed at making cadres and the people understand the basic contents of the constitution, clearly realize the people's rights and tasks, the duty of each individual, and the necessity of strictly implementing the constitution and the state law. Based on this context, it must mobilize cadres and civil servants of the state and the front to self-consciously and interrelatedly check and correct all practices which are against the constitution and the state law. Criticism of the people is also needed, especially on their shortcomings in implementing the constitution and the state law, and in fulfilling their tasks for the state and the society. Through these activities, everyone has the chance to positively participate in consolidating the revolutionary administration, building the law and perfecting the socialist legal system, improving the economic and social managements, and developing the people's right to collectiv mastery.

The elections of deputies to the Seventh National Assembly and the people's committees are also important events in 1981. We suggest that the VFF and its constituents strive to closely cooperate with state organizations to satisfactorily prepare and organize these democratic elections. The front's constituents must positively participate in the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution. They must accelerate the task of building a new life, new culture and a new socialist man.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

The tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland are great and long-term tasks. History over the past 50 years has proven that, due to our great unity, we defeated the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists as well as gained victory in the two wars of defending the country against the aggression of the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys.

In strengthening the solidarity of the VFF, our people will surely gain a glorious victory in the task of building Vietnam into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist nation, and smashing all acts of provocation and aggression conducted by the enemy. Only when all these tasks have been achieved, can we then fulfill the sacred testaments of President Ho Chi Minh and advice of esteemed Uncle Ton Duc Thang.

As the new year is coming near, I wish all delegates, comrades and friends good health. May you score many achievements in your tasks and have all good luck.
[applause]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VFF HOLDS CEREMONY TO RECEIVE GOLD STAR ORDER

OW291641 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Dec (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front today held a ceremony to receive the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest honour, conferred on it by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Opening the ceremony on behalf of the presidium of the front Central Committee, acting President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"The Gold Star Order is not only for the front activists, but also for the entire people, for all those who have made glorious contributions to the struggle against foreign aggression, for national reunification, and for building and defending the socialist country."

On behalf of the National Assembly, Chairman Truong Chinh made a speech, hailing the constant growth of the front in a half-century of the [as received] policy of great unity laid down by the former Indochinese Communist Party and the last President Ho Chi Minh.

He said: "The institutionalization of the role of the Fatherland Front and the political parties and mass organizations in the new constitution is a big contribution to achieving the fundamental social relations between the party, which is the leader, the people--the masters and the state--the manager. We believe that this will create more favourable conditions to bringing into full play national unity in socialist construction and national defence."

In his speech, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the front presidium said: "This important event will strongly encourage all political parties and mass organizations, all front workers, and all personalities to continue striving to meet the demands of this new revolutionary stage when the whole country is advancing toward socialism."

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI REPORTS CLOSING OF SIXTH VFF CC CONFERENCE

BK021000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Report on the 31 December closing session of the Sixth VFF Central Committee conference, with portions recorded]

[Editorial report] The announcer begins by saying: "The sixth conference of the VFF Central Committee ended this afternoon, 31 December, after 3 days of work in an atmosphere of solidarity and enthusiasm over the conferring of the Gold Star Order by the state. The conference has passed a resolution warmly acclaiming the fine success of the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly and the promulgation of the new constitution."

The report continues with a 3.5-minute recorded excerpt of the VFF Central Committee's resolution pointing out its main tasks for 1981 read by its presidium member and secretary Nguyen Van Tien: "1981 will be the year to begin the implementation of the new constitution and the first year to implement the Third Five-Year 1981-85 Plan as well as the year in which the Fifth National Congress of delegates of the VCP will be held.

"Faced with the new situation and duties, the conference decides that in 1981, it is necessary for the front committees at all levels to streamline their organizations; improve their operational methods; step up political and ideological work; strengthen unity and unanimity among the people and national solidarity; and vigorously develop patriotism, revolutionary zeal and the sense of collective mastery among the people of all strata so that they can be diligent and thrifty in building socialism. In so doing, they must carry out the following tasks and duties:

"1. Scrupulously implement the new constitution and organize the Seventh National Assembly election; carry out propaganda work among and explain the new constitution to the people in a broad and deep manner; coordinate with various state organs in launching a political indoctrination drive, as an immediate step, aimed at making the cadres and people clearly understand the basic contents of the constitution and the rights and duties of citizens so that they can voluntarily and scrupulously implement the constitution and other laws; coordinate with various state organs in actively preparing for and satisfactorily organizing the elections of the Seventh National Assembly and the People's Councils in 1981; arrange the procedures for and motivate the people to enthusiastically participate in formulating the laws,

strengthening the socialist legal system, streamlining the state apparatus, ensuring their right to collective mastery, and resolutely opposing activities that are against the constitution and other laws; and establish a committee for the legal system of the VFF Central Committee to help study and implement the aforementioned duties.

"2. Step up various patriotic emulation movements to successfully fulfill the 1981 state plan; make the people of all strata clearly understand the new situation and tasks and the favorable conditions and difficulties so they can resolutely struggle to create a new change in the economic situation and their everyday life; motivate the masses to earnestly and continuously emulate in their productive labor to produce more grain and food and consumer and export goods as well as to overfulfill the state plan; actively participate in improving distribution and circulation and market management; motivate the entire people to strictly practice thrift in production, construction and consumption as well as in their daily life; and accelerate the family planning campaign and make all people clearly understand the enormous benefit they will acquire from this matter in the immediate future and on a long-term basis so that they can implement it accordingly and voluntarily."

The announcer then says: "The sixth VFF Central Committee conference's resolution has pointed out the responsibility of the front at all levels concerning the effort to motivate the people to accelerate the all-people movement to build and consolidate national defense and ensure national security and the campaign to struggle against all manifestations of negativism in social activities, as well as to more satisfactorily carry out the campaign to shape a new lifestyle along with thoroughly disseminating among the people of all strata the foreign policy line adopted by the party and the state. The resolution has also pointed out a number of specific problems which must be solved in order to streamline the organizational system and improve the operational methods of the front at all levels."

The radio then presents a 3-minute recorded excerpt of the speech summing up the conference by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, in which he says: "We must explain to the entire people and motivate them to implement the new constitution and to overfulfill the state plan. At the same time, we must try to rearrange the organizational and operational systems of the VFF at all levels, particularly at the grassroots level. This is necessary to greet the fifth party congress in a realistic manner."

The announcer concludes by saying: "On behalf of the presidium, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, delivered a closing speech calling on the people and combatants nationwide to strengthen unity and unanimity in their struggle to overcome all difficulties while making every effort to participate in the various patriotic emulation movements to as to fulfill all tasks in the new stage."

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT REPORT REVIEWS 1980 WORK

OW300735 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--"In 1980, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, together with the Democratic and Socialist parties, mass organisations and other affiliates, have contributed to further consolidating the unity of the entire people," says a report of the front's Central Committee at a regular session to review its work this year.

The report says: "This year, the front has encouraged the entire people to overcome all difficulties to contribute to national construction and defence. It has mobilized the entire people to struggle against psychological warfare and other disruptive activities of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against our national unity.

The front committees at all levels, in cooperation with administrative committees, have correctly implemented the party and state policies aimed at strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, and policies towards intellectuals, religious communities and national minorities. The front committees in many cities and provinces, especially those hit by natural calamities, have encouraged the people to help one another in restoring and boosting production and normalizing their living conditions. The people throughout the country have also actively responded to the call for increasing production and practicing thrift. In the south, the front has mobilized peasants to join collective farming by setting up cooperatives and production collectives. Meanwhile, workers have been encouraged to overcome difficulties in the supply of raw materials. The campaigns for "retrieving 5 million cement bags" and "producing 35 million tons of organic fertiliser" have been fulfilled. Other campaigns such as those for "retrieving 6 million cement bags" and "growing 500,000 hectares of green fertiliser" have obtained good initial results.

The report continues: "In the face of the Chinese reactionaries' schemes and acts of sabotage, our people throughout the country have strengthened national defence, and maintained public order and security. The fighting potential in the armed forces and localities throughout the country has improved. The armed forces and people in various areas have promptly intercepted groups of enemy commandos and scouts intruding into our country and successfully coped with enemy provocations and encroachments on our territory in the northern frontier."

On international relations, the report says: "The front, political parties and mass organisations have sent many delegations for friendship visits to other countries and received foreign delegations visiting Vietnam and took part in international conferences such as the interparliamentary conference, the conference of the world people's parliament for peace, etc. These activities have contributed to strengthening the Vietnamese people's solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, consolidating our special militant solidarity and friendship with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, and broadening our relations with Third World countries and progressive people around the world. We have also sent delegations to attend religious conferences of Catholics, Buddhists and protestants. In our international relations, we have expressed our firm support for the world struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and strongly condemned and denounced the plots and crimes of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction against the revolutions of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. We have contributed to frustrating attempts by international reactionary forces to sow division among the countries of the socialist community, between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between the three Indo-Chinese countries.

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRY LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kim Vy: "Restrictions That Are No Longer Appropriate Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] On the morning of 23 September, more than 100 leadership cadres of the various textile, leather shoe, ready-made clothing, office products and pharmaceutical products enterprises, the Printing Corporation, the city Federation of Artisans and Handicraftsmen, the city planning committee and so forth met to contribute their opinions to the draft resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress. Evaluating the situation in the city since the 1st City Party Organization Congress, many representatives agreed that our party organization has made many efforts to develop production and care for the daily lives of the people. In particular, in the field of order, security and national defense, we mobilized the masses to participate in protecting the revolutionary government, thereby thwarting the schemes of sabotage of the enemy in their infancy. In the struggle to build and strengthen the system of collective ownership, the masses have actively participated in production, in organizing daily life and in economic management and have determinedly struggled against ideological deviations, negative phenomena and deviancy within the party as well as in society.

However, besides the results mentioned above, many problems still exist in economic management and the management of society that must be rapidly corrected. Specifically, in transformation, we have given light attention to building and developing production; a number of production installations have fallen into stagnation and many difficulties are being encountered in the lives of the people. Mobilizing compatriots to go to new economic zones is a correct policy of the party; however, when organizing the implementation of this policy, we have been less than thorough and allowed the present problems to develop. The representatives, who held discussions in various sections, suggested that the city party committee review the areas mentioned above in a more thorough manner. At the same time, they suggested that figures should be presented to cite as proof of the major jobs we have performed since the 1st Party Organization Congress.

In the evaluation of strongpoints and shortcomings, the congress must clearly stipulate which person, which sector or which echelon is responsible for shortcomings so that corrective steps can be taken. The representatives suggested that the

economic sector committees of the city display initiative and creativity and not rely upon the upper level. In leadership work, there must be a clear division of responsibilities between the party and the government with the party playing the role of leading, supervising and inspecting, not taking over the work of or replacing the government.

Resolution number 6 has been and is being implemented and resolution 27 of the Party Central Committee is beginning to be implemented; these are effective weapons for persons performing economic work in the present stage of the city. At a time when our production and daily lives are still being controlled by the laws of small-scale production and the free market, many complex problems face the various sectors and levels that must be resolved. To begin with, in resolving economic problems, importance must be attached to economic measures. Next, in order to achieve high economic returns, we must change the present methods of operation in production and distribution. These are points that were deeply discussed and analyzed and concerning which opinions were set forth in part II of this meeting.

In the discussion group consisting of leaders of the textile sector, a leading sector of the city that is encountering difficulties, the representatives expressed many private thoughts and aspirations... One said: when a new situation exists, when a new, historic turning point has been reached in history, new policies must be adopted... However, we should realize that, although we have adopted correct positions and policies, we have implemented them incorrectly. This is one way to explain why the jobs we have performed and the measures we have taken have not been good. In actuality, however, some policies and regulations are only suited to one period of time, to a given set of economic and political circumstances. Failing to appropriately change them is no different than tying the hands of producers. Specifically, circular 34 of the Ministry of Finance assigns the bank the task of controlling the wage funds of enterprises. If the production plan is surpassed, wage funds are dispersed on the basis of the average worker grade; if the production plan is not met, the wage fund is reduced. Since 1979, a period during which the textile sector has been encountering difficulties with raw materials for production, this sector has been required to implement this circular. In actuality, the standard of living of manual workers is low, there is a lack of work and product contracts cannot be implemented (due to the difficulties with raw materials), consequently, the standard of living falls even more.

In economic management at this time, our apparatus is still cumbersome, still consists of many departments and offices. The various discussion groups proposed the following to the Party Central Committee and the city party committee for inclusion in this resolution: the possibility should be studied of combining similar economic-technical sectors instead of dividing them into central and local enterprises because the majority of the products now being produced are turned over to one echelon. For example, as regards the ready-made clothing sector and the textile sector, the central enterprise has a supply station and the enterprise of the city also has a station that distributes raw materials. Recently, in order to prepare for the 4th quarter, the central textile sector had surplus fiber and turned it over to the city textile sector for contract production of textile goods. If we centralize this sector on one level and put it under the management of one unit, we can balance supplies and the production plan.

The draft resolution emphasizes the need for investments in depth in the mechanical engineering sector and the raw materials industry. The representatives of the various enterprises suggested that the city should soon carry out well-coordinated equipment planning and, at the same time, adopt a plan for importing a number of raw materials for the textile sector, the plastics sector, the paper sector and so forth.

One of the ways to resolve the problems now being encountered in production and everyday life is to export goods. Over the past several years, the city's foreign trade sector has wanted to accelerate exports but, in actuality, the sector is still encountering difficulties. The reason is that we lack experience and management skills. On the other hand, because a number of pricing positions and policies still restrict us, we have not been able to provide incentive for producers. In addition, our method of working is still bureaucratic, consequently, we do not give production installations appropriate support. The value of exports in 1981 will be 200 million dong, a modest figure, and we should be able to raise this figure.

In addition to earning foreign currency with which to meet the import needs of the city, the task of providing jobs to workers within the export sector is also very important. The comrades in the discussion groups criticized a number of rightist phenomena of the foreign trade sector that must be rectified, such as importing foreign cigarettes while exporting bran instead of using it to develop hog herds and chicken flocks in order to export these products. The discussion groups also suggested that the party organization resolution call for the quick establishment of local export-import corporations and the full utilization of the experience and the liquid capital of private merchants under the management of the state in order to open a new position for our system of production.

If our export sector is a strength that has not been fully developed, the artisan and handicraft sector is a sector with abundant potential, especially with regard to consumer goods production. In view of the fact that there are still five different economic segments within the city, the collective economy will make a major contribution to increasing the sources of goods, regulating and controlling the market and so forth.

In the section dealing with the economy and the standard of living, the draft resolution talks about "giving attention to increasing the authority of the directors of the basic economic units." In actuality, the director has a major responsibility but no authority. As their function is presently structured, directors must provide political leadership and leadership in their special field of technology in order to produce many products at low costs, produce high quality products and earn a profit. Meanwhile, the directors are restricted by hundreds of laws and circulars that must be implemented but the directors themselves are protected by not one law should they be prosecuted. For this reason, a situation has developed in which some directors only "manage" in a benign fashion and seek to get along with others and offend no one so that no one will bother them. In order to correct this situation, enterprise leaders have suggested that the responsibilities and authority of the directors be clearly defined in the areas of the expenditure of cash, the recruitment of labor, the establishment of prices and the wage fund.

In part III of the draft resolution, which deals with party building, the various discussion groups reached unanimous agreement concerning political and ideological work, the strengthening of the basic party organizations and the improvement of work methods within the party and also recognized the need to increase the fighting strength of the party organization and bring about a strong improvement in the ability to lead and manage the economy. However, as regards organizational structure, party members and enterprise directors suggested that the city party organization research the establishment of industrial enterprise party committees directly subordinate to the precinct party organizations. This suggestion is unsuitable in many respects because the nature of production, the professional nature of the enterprises and so forth differ, consequently, the precinct party organization is unable to closely guide party work, the recruiting of new party members, the management of party members, etc. In addition, the party should adopt a plan for training cadres who specialize in party work within production enterprises, such as the secretaries of the enterprise party chapters. Because, in addition to political skills, cadres must also be skilled in economic management and not simply become leaders because of their age.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN'S BOOK ON SRV'S NEW CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

OW131409 Hanoi Domestic Service (in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Dec 80)

[Text] The VCP Central Committee held its plenum in September 1980 to contribute views on the SRV's draft constitution and discuss the measures aimed at ensuring scrupulous implementation of the constitution after its adoption by the National Assembly.

At the concluding session of the plenum, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party central committee, expressed many important views in his speech.

On the occasion of the session held by the National Assembly to discuss and adopt the new constitution, the main part of Comrade Le Duan's speech was published by the Su That Publishing House in the form of a booklet entitled "The New Constitution, A Constitution Of The Socialist Collective Mastery System." The 28-page booklet is composed of 3 parts.

The first part points out: The SRV's new constitution is the very product of our people's heroic long struggle for national and social liberation under our party's leadership. At the same time, it is a sharp weapon for our entire people to continue the struggle to firmly protect national independence and achieve the decisive success of socialism in Vietnam.

The second part stresses: Collective mastery is the basic spirit and indivisible substance of the new constitution because it is the true objective of national independence and socialism and is an extremely important moving force of our people's revolutionary undertaking.

The last part of the book points out: The socialist collective mastery system is manifested through a mechanism in which the party is the leader, the laboring people are masters and the state is the manager. These three elements, which are distinctly different as regards their substance, functions and responsibilities, are organically correlated and form a unified structure.

The last part also points out the trends and pressing tasks to be implemented after the adoption of the new constitution by the National Assembly.

The book "The New Constitution, A Constitution Of The Socialist Collective Mastery System" helps us understand the new constitution whose basic ideological substance is the achievement of socialist collective mastery aimed at building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. The book also helps us grasp the basic direction for building and perfecting the mechanism of the socialist collective mastery system, thus giving us more strength to advance the revolutionary undertaking and achieve even more brilliant successes.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RURAL YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Assault Force of the Revolution in the Countryside"]

[Text] The 8 million youths in the rural areas of our country, the nucleus of whom are the several million Communist Youth Union members, are an important socio-political force in the countryside. They also comprise a young, healthy and increasingly highly educated work force that possesses abundant revolutionary capabilities and has taken the lead in carrying out the three revolutions, accelerating agricultural production, transforming the old countryside and building the new countryside.

On the agricultural production front, the Youth Union has adopted a 10-point revolutionary action program designed to mobilize the powerful forces of the young on this front of utmost importance. Millions of young men and women have enthusiastically gone to build water conservancy projects, build fields and complete farmland water conservancy systems in order to provide irrigation water for millions of acres of crops. In the face of the shortage of fertiliser, the Youth Union launched a movement to produce 35 million tons of fertiliser followed by another movement to plant 500,000 hectares of green manure crops. The "high yield fields" and "high yield hog herds" undertaken by youths are increasing in number with each passing day.

Hundreds of thousands of youths are also enthusiastically participating in the various units building the material-technical bases of socialism and building new economic zones, new state farms and new state forestry sites. The shock youth units carrying out afforestation in a number of midland provinces, especially Vinh Phu, have made important contributions to covering tens of thousands of hectares of barren fields with vegetation, thereby creating sources of raw materials for the lumber and paper industries. From the industrial complexes and major cities, many units of young workers have eagerly left for the countryside to help to repair machinery and implements and train machine workers for cooperatives.

In the socialist transformation campaign in the rural areas of the southern provinces, Youth Union members and youths are propagandizing and encouraging their families and neighbors to follow the course of socialism.

The Youth movements mentioned above, although not truly strong, widespread and comprehensive, have made important contributions to accelerating agricultural production, implementing intensive cultivation, building material-technical bases for agriculture and expanding and strengthening the new production relations. Through these movements of practical revolutionary value, the Youth Union has widely rallied the forces of youths and created the conditions for cultivating their sense of collective ownership and forging them into new socialists. The several hundred thousand progressive youths that have emerged within the various movements and been accepted into the Youth Union have increased the fighting strength of the young communists. The tens of thousands of outstanding Youth Union members that have been accepted into the party have brought a new strength to the basic organizations of the party.

As the assault force of the revolution on the agricultural production front and in the building of the new countryside, the organizations of the Youth Union in the countryside are trying to expand their corps, especially in the newly liberated provinces, increase their fighting strength and improve their organizational skills in order to rally the forces of youths in the countryside more widely within mass movements for the purpose of carrying out their pressing immediate production tasks, expanding and strengthening the socialist production relations, insuring the purchase of grain and other agricultural products for the state and increasing the income and improving the material and cultural lives of farmers. While accelerating the various productive labor emulation movements, the Youth Union must firmly adhere to the various new policies and struggle against violations of these policies. Only by developing the collective ownership role of working farmers and closely coordinating the interests of laborers with the interests of the collective and society can we create a strong moving force for carrying out the three revolutions, stimulating the development of agriculture and building the new countryside.

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CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH ORDER CONFERRED--Hanoi, 3 Jan (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh have signed a decision to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on the Vietnam Democratic Party. The decision, made at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, says that "a member of the fatherland front, the Vietnam Democratic Party has rendered outstanding services to the strengthening of national unity and has made a worthy contribution to national liberation and reunification, and to socialist construction and national defence." Speaking at the presentation ceremony held here this afternoon, Xuan Thuy, vice chairman and general secretary of the National Assembly Standing Committee, said: "Since its founding 35 years ago, the Democratic Party has sided with the Communist Party and other patriotic organizations in the struggle for national liberation. It made an important contribution to the triumph of the August revolution of 1945 and the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). The Democratic Party has also contributed to the victories of the wars of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen. It has played an active role in the country's socialist transformation and construction." [Text] [OW031531 Hanoi VNA in English 1518-GMT 3 Jan 81]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CHE VIET TAN ON CHANGES IN PLANNING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 and 20 Nov 80

[Article by Che Viet Tan, deputy head of the State Planning Commission: "Bringing the Contents of Planning Up to Date"]

[19 Nov 80, p 2]

[Text] Bringing the contents of planning up to date is the most important element in researching and improving planning. In the improvement of planning, there is a host of questions that must be researched and clearly answered; however, the three most important questions that we must research more deeply are:

- The characteristics of our country's revolution;
- The application of the various economic laws;
- The thorough implementation of the lines and policies of the party.

1. We all know that the line of the party is set forth on the basis of applying objective laws (including economic laws, natural laws and so forth, with economic laws being of primary importance) and clearly analyzing our country's situation. Therefore, in order to gain a deep understanding of the line of the party and express this line in planning, it is absolutely necessary that we clearly understand the characteristics of our country's revolution and the characteristics of the application of laws in the present stage of the revolution; if we do not gain a clear understanding of these characteristics, it might lead to programs, policies and measures that are incorrect, that are not consistent with practice. Has not one of the main causes of the shortcomings in planning in the recent past been the failure to truly deeply analyze the characteristics of our country's situation in the present stage?

As regards the major characteristics of our country's revolution, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress set forth three major characteristics, with which we are all familiar:

The first characteristic: "Our country is in the process of advancing from a society in which small-scale production still predominates directly to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development."

The second characteristic: "The entire country is advancing to socialism in a situation in which it has many very large advantages in its favor; however, there are still many difficulties resulting from the aftereffects of the war and the remnants of neo-colonialism."

The third characteristic: "International circumstances are favorable but the struggle to resolve the question of 'who defeats whom' which exists between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces in the world is still an arduous, sharp struggle."

Of the three characteristics mentioned above, the first is the most important.

An issue that we must clarify more is what changes have occurred in the international and domestic situations since then and what is the trend of development of the situation in the coming period. In the face of these changes, we must analyze these three characteristics to determine what about them is new, what is favorable and what poses difficulties; on the basis of the new situation, we must gain a deeper understanding of the characteristics of our country's revolution as presented by the previous congress of the party; on the basis of our new analysis of the characteristics of the revolution and our country's economy (with attention to natural characteristics), we must reach conclusions of practical value to planning in the initial stage of the period of transition. Consider the following example: we still say that the most important characteristic is the predomination of small-scale production; however, we must also define what small-scale production is. Are we still in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production when production forces are still small-scale production (a number of production installations and the rudiments of large-scale production) and production relations still involve many different economic segments? This characteristic is concretely manifested within each economic sector, each economic area and each type basic unit. There are a number of large production installations; where are they and how large are they? If we do not carefully analyze the diversity of our country's economy in the present stage, it might lead to the use of rigid planning methods employing model norms for each unit, each sector and each area. In form, we have clearly completed the establishment of the planning system for sectors and this planning system has been uniformly implemented throughout the country. In actuality, however, this planning system and its appended methods and system of model norms is still having less of an effect than it should have. There has been a situation in which the lower level and installations must look for every way to fill in all the necessary figures in model charts and then submitting these figures to the upper level, but only submitting them to the upper level, not using them in the economic management of the lower level and basic unit. Let us consider another example: because we inappropriately evaluated both the scale and degree of the economic and social changes following liberation and the reunification of the country as well as the aftereffects of the war, overevaluated domestic and foreign capabilities and production capacity and failed to fully realize the difficulties and complications involved in using these capabilities, a number of plan norms have not been implemented. We must give our attention to analyzing the characteristics of our country's revolution and reaching conclusions of practical benefit to planning.

2. We have discussed the impact of the various economic laws at great length; however, the question we face is what is our understanding of the special characteristics of the impact of these laws in our country in the present stage? How is the application of the various economic laws expressed in the contents of the plan and in planning methods? Is there not still a rather large gap between our understanding and the application of these laws? And, even in our understanding are there not problems that must be discussed further, especially our understanding of the relationship among the law of planned and balanced economic development, the law of value and the law of distribution in accordance with labor?

We are in the initial stage of the period of transition. This indicates that our economy still consists of many different segments. Two points that must be stressed are: among the various segments of the economy, the state-operated economy has played the dominant role and this role is being strengthened with each passing day. In every application of laws, attention must be given to this fact and the role played by the state-operated economy must be strengthened as a result. The second point is that all of the other economic segments are undergoing change, change that is taking a definite direction, that is, the private segments are being transformed and will gradually be narrowed in scope. We shall continue to make use of these segments in the initial stage of the period of transition in order to support socialism. In my opinion, the following points can be made concerning the application of laws and it is my fervent hope that you will contribute your opinions concerning this matter:

a) Applying a law means having a full understanding of this law in everything from its requirements and contents to the conditions needed for this law to have an impact. Next, we must take the initiative and create the conditions needed for this law to have the highest possible beneficial impact for us. Conversely, if we do not apply a law to support socialist construction, it is very likely that this law will have a spontaneous, objective impact, will "open its own path" and have an adverse impact.

b) In all societies, the various economic laws are in effect at the same time. These laws have an impact upon one another (they restrict or stimulate one another). When applying a particular law, very much attention must be given to the impact of the other laws, consequently, we must also understand how these other laws are applied so that they have an impact in a direction that is beneficial to us. In our country at this time, even more attention must be given to this point because there are many different types of laws governing the different economic segments which are having an impact at the same time.

c) The opinion is held by some that because the economy still consists of many different segments and because small-scale production predominates, we should emphasize the limiting aspects of the socialist economic laws (such as the basic economic law of socialism, the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of distribution in accordance with labor). This is a matter that is being debated at great length and has led to different understandings of the application of laws in research and in the contents and methods of planning.

The impact of the various economic laws cannot be separated from the mode of social production. It must be stated that, from the point of view of the entire mode of socialist production, the impact of the socialist economic laws is rather broad in scope, encompassing the entire economy, even though the level of development of production forces is still very low and production relations are still in the initial stage of the period of transition (that is, many different segments still exist); consequently, the impact of these laws is only limited in the degree and form of expression. This is no reason to automatically restrict the scope of the impact of the economic laws of socialism to the socialist economy. As an example, consider the law of the planned and balanced development of the economy: attention must be given to the fact that within the national economy as a whole, this law has played the role of regulating the national economy, has been applied to establish the basic ratios of the economy, such as the structure of capital investments, the development of the various economic sectors, the distribution of labor and cadres, the structure of foreign trade, the financial and monetary balances, etc. The economy of our entire country is now within the orb of planning. This has been achieved because we have the dictatorship of the proletariat and because the state-operated economy plays the dominant role. On this basis, we state that the trend of development of the economy toward socialism is irreversible. Thus, the manifestation of the law of planned and balanced economic development is limited only by the fact that it is not possible to assign a full system of state plan legal norms to the various segments of the collective economy nor assign legal norms directly to the segments of the non-socialist economy. However, attention must be given to the fact that the segments of the non-socialist economy lie within the planned economy as a whole and are in the process of being transformed and gradually being narrowed in scope. Here, therefore, it is necessary to carefully examine the scope, extent and impact of the law of planned and balanced economic development and determine which characteristics must be analyzed in greater depth by us.

d) As regards the role and impact of the law of value within the socialist economy, no one within theoretical circles in our country places it above the law of planned and balanced economic development; however, a deeper analysis must be conducted in order to determine the impact of this law, its scope, the strength of its impact and so forth. For example, the following matters must be researched:

--The influence of the law of value upon the formation of the basic ratios of the economy: does the law of value participate in the regulation of these ratios or does it merely have an impact upon or participate in regulating them within the scope of the non-socialist economic segments? Within these segments of the economy, what is the strength of the impact of the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of value?

--Within the various sectors of the national economy, how do we apply the law of value to support planning? We have long failed to apply the law of value well in many areas of planning, such as prices, wages, bonuses and the distribution of profits. Even cost accounting, which is the center of the various economic levers used in the methods of managing the planned socialist economy and which has a very important impact and clearly manifests the application of the law of value, has not been coordinated with planning well.

--Looking back over the past, has not one of our major shortcomings in planning been our failure to fully coordinate the various economic levers with the system of legal norms and even within these norms in order to properly apply the various economic laws, the primary ones being the law of distribution in accordance with labor and the law of value? Thus, how should these laws be applied? Is it not true that present research stops at explaining the position of laws, explaining the importance of applying them but does not clearly present the specifics or the characteristics involved in applying the various laws in planning within our country in the present stage?

It is necessary to avoid both tendencies of inflating the impact of the law of value within the planned socialist economy and giving light attention to or not being aware of the impact of the law of value. However, our understanding of this law cannot stop here. The application of the law of value must be placed against the historic background of the present revolutionary stage of our country and, in particular, we must define the specifics involved in the application of this law in planning. The application of this law is not only evident in the various policies on economic levers, but is actually very evident in the formulation of plans, in plans themselves and in each plan norm as well as the entire process of guiding the implementation of plans; this is the reason why we state that the plan is the strongest lever, is the greatest stimulus to the development of the entire national economy. In order to overcome the administrative-bureaucratic nature of the plan, perhaps we should give much attention to this matter.

3. Only on the basis of correctly understanding and applying the various laws can we acquire a scientific and sound methodological basis for thoroughly implementing the line of the party. Thoroughly implementing the line of the party means correctly expressing the party's line, concretizing it in the form of an economic structure, stages of development, programs and tasks, establishing the various balances and considering all of the measures needed to insure the fulfillment of the strategic objectives of the national economy with high returns.

This is the matter of foremost importance in bringing the contents of planning up to date in our country because, if we do not thoroughly implement the line of the party, the contents of plans will not be correctly established, the major imbalances that exist cannot be corrected soon and the economy cannot develop in the correct direction. Experience has shown that a thorough understanding of the line of the party is manifested in the contents of the plan, basically in the establishment of an economic structure and stages of development that are as efficient as possible and insure continuous expanded reproduction. This is an important matter in bringing the contents of planning up to date, a matter that must be researched and resolved in the coming period in the drafts of the long-term plan as well as the yearly plans and 5-year plans, especially the 1981 plan and the 1981-1985 five year plan.

Over the long range, the economic structure of our country will be a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure formed in the process of carrying out socialist industrialization in accordance with the line of "giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development" so that agriculture and industry are always closely linked together, stimulate one another and combine to form a unified entity.

[20 Nov 80, p 2]

[Text] The industrial-agricultural economic structure which we must build is a unified, nationwide economic structure that encompasses the central economy and the local economy, correctly coordinates the economy with the national defense system and coordinates economic development at home with an expansion of the international division of labor and international cooperation. Within this economic structure, the industrial-agricultural structure is the basic structure and will, depending upon the situation within each specific area, form the economic structure of each area, each locality, district and province. Within this basic structure, agriculture occupies an extremely important position in the course of socialist industrialization. The strong development of agriculture, forestry, fishing and consumer goods production has an important impact upon the process of socialist industrialization in many areas: resolving some of the difficulties encountered in everyday life, meeting the need for grain, food products and raw materials for industrialization, creating jobs in order to make good use of labor, redistributing labor on a large scale, implementing the new division of labor, raising social labor productivity, creating important sources of export goods to support the requirements of the development of industry and the other sectors and stimulating the constant growth of the industrial-agricultural structure. For this reason, the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum pointed out: "In the next several years on the economic front, we must adhere to the foremost task of bringing about a leap forward in the development of agricultural production, forestry and fishing." Industry must be closely coordinated with agriculture from the very beginning; every stage of development of industry, especially the heavy industrial sectors that occupy key positions in industrialization, must be directed toward supporting and stimulating agriculture. We must concentrate our efforts on the task of developing agriculture and must, at the same time, actively build and develop the heavy industrial sectors and the other sectors of the economy, beginning with the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas, power production, the production of coal, cement, lumber, fertilizer and consumer goods from domestic raw materials, the development of communications and transportation and the acceleration of the production of export goods.

In the course of industrialization, in order to create an economic structure whose nucleus is an industrial-agricultural structure, planning in the present stage must help to further stimulate the process of reorganizing production on an economy-wide scale as well as within each sector and each economic zone, beginning immediately within each basic economic unit. The specifics and requirements involved in the present reorganization of production have not been clearly manifested in our plans, especially in the plans of the districts, the places which our party considers to be the base for reorganizing production and redistributing labor.

This process of reorganizing the system of production is the process of causing the continuous formation and development of large-scale production and creating favorable conditions for planning to broaden the scope of its impact. In bringing planning up to date in the initial stage of the period of transition, importance must be attached to constantly broadening the objectives of the plan and increasing the effectiveness of planning, not only by means of the system of legal norms of the state plan, but also by coordinating the various economic levers and the various forms and methods of planning that are effective in view of the diversity of the economy.

In other words, in our country at this time, planning must even involve planning the very formation of that which is to be planned and broadening the scope of planning to planning itself; instead of planning an existing system of large-scale production, we are only planning the creation of relationships, and only this can be considered a characteristic of planning in our country in the initial stage of the period of transition. The position taken by our party with regard to building the districts into agro-industrial economic units is a part of the line on socialist construction in our country and is consistent with our country's characteristic of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The task of planning must be to express this position in the contents of plans. In the present situation, the plans of the districts primarily involve reorganizing production within the scope of the district by using plan norms in close coordination with other measures to reorganize production within each economic unit and create economic relationships among these units along the lines of specialization, cooperation and federation, which characterize large-scale socialist production. The plans of the districts must be integrated and balanced within the plan guidelines and planning of the province and the central level.

The formation of a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure for the entire country begins with reorganizing production in a manner closely linked to developing production. In the establishment of the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan and the 1981 plan, we must correctly evaluate the present economic situation in the economic units, the districts, provinces, municipalities and economic-technical sectors, correctly evaluate the characteristics of the initial stage in the period of transition in our country and, on this basis, establish an economic strategy that encompasses a suitable structure and stages. This is a matter of major importance in thoroughly implementing the line of the party and is something that must be accomplished in the process of formulating and integrating long-term, 5-year and yearly plans. At this scientific conference, I would like to present some initial thoughts of mine and suggest that we continue to research this matter together. In my opinion, to be suitable, this economic structure and these stages of development must resolve the problems raised by the state of our country's economy in the next several years so that we can bring about fundamental changes in many areas of our work and revise and supplement the present structure of the economy with a view toward creating an optimum economic structure in order to highly utilize our two most precious assets, our labor and arable land, making good use of existing material-technical bases and establishing a more efficient relationship between mechanized labor and manual labor in order to create many jobs, make good use of labor to virtually meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter and education, gradually improve travel and health care, meet the needs of the people for essential consumer goods better with each passing day, create large sources of export goods, develop our petroleum and natural gas, develop the rich natural resources of the country, improve the economic-social management system and create a stable initial balance and forward momentum for economic development. Therefore, in the coming years, we must attach particular importance to resolving the grain and food problem in order to meet the food needs of the people and we must provide an even better supply of grain and food products to meet the requirements of industrialization in subsequent years. As regards industry and the handicraft trades, importance must be attached to accelerating the production of consumer goods, producing export goods under contract and building and developing a number of important industrial sectors, such

as the electricity and coal sector, the petroleum and natural gas sector, the building materials sector, the chemicals sector, the mechanical engineering sector, the metallurgy sector and so forth so that our country can, in the coming period, meet its need for fuel, meet an important portion of its needs for raw materials and supplies and be able to provide some of the mechanized equipment needed for the various economic sectors, especially agriculture, while expanding its export capabilities and meeting the needs for technical equipment and supplies that we still lack. We will gradually strengthen the material-technical bases of the communications-transportation sector, the scientific and cultural sectors and the other activities. On this basis, we will have sound conditions in the 1990's for strongly expanding the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism on a large scale, improving the material and cultural lives of the people and completing the task of socialist industrialization.

The above are several matters that pertain to bringing the contents of planning up to date, which we are doing now, and matters that we are continuing to research with a view toward thoroughly implementing the line of the party, the most pressing ones of which are planning the reorganization of production, coordinating it with the completion of socialist transformation in the South and the strengthening and improvement of the new production relations in the North, concentrating our efforts on strongly developing agriculture under a new structure and coordinating industry with agriculture from the very outset on a nationwide scale as well as within each province, municipality and district. We shall continue to conduct pilot projects and gain experience so that we can make steadier and more rapid progress, develop the economic potentials of each sector and each locality better, correct the imbalances that exist, extricate the economy from the present difficult situation and create firm springboards for gradually advancing our country's socialist construction.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUALITY OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Statistics and Economic Information"]

[Text] Management is the process of handling information arising in production and business and selecting decisions that yield the highest possible returns. To manage the planned economy, the party and state must have economic information on the actual situation, that is, information in the form of figures that reflect the process of social reproduction on the basis of a unified and scientific viewpoint. The Political Report at the 4th Congress of the Party stated: "In order to improve the management of the economy, we must perform good work in the field of economic information, strengthen statistical reporting discipline and organize a sensitive system of information from top to bottom and bottom to top to insure that the various levels of management can keep abreast of changes in production and everyday life so that they can take accurate and rapid measures."

In order to perform its task, the statistical sector has formulated and issued a system of national economic norms and many types of statistical reporting regulations for all sectors, conducted many basic investigations of the socio-economic situation and promoted the organization of unified cost accounting procedures within the national economy. By means of basic data on the socio-economic situation that is accumulated, adjusted, integrated and analyzed, statistical work and economic information directly contribute to the formulation of state plans and some economic policies. The statistical system has been established and strengthened and become a vital component of the management apparatus of the state.

The weakness of statistics and economic information is that the level of accuracy of much of the data in statistical reports is still low, especially data related to the implementation of plans, the evaluation of emulation achievements and the fulfillment of obligations to the state. The processing and transmission of information from the basic level to the central level are still being carried out slowly. Data do not promptly support the research and formulation of plans and policies. Statistical work by sector, by locality and by area, statistical work on economic balances and work on economic analysis are being carried out slowly.

Overcoming the weaknesses mentioned above and increasing the effectiveness of statistics and economic information are an important element in improving management.

The statistical sector has the task of orienting each of its activities toward supporting the formulation and the inspection of the implementation of the state plan for the improvement of economic management in a manner consistent with the steady advance to large-scale socialist production. It is necessary to further accelerate the formulation of a unified, consistent, sensitive and effective system of economic information extending from the basic level to the central level and gradually modernize the various categories of information with a view toward increasing the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of the various sources of information. We must improve and promulgate unified statistical-accounting reporting regulations for the basic units throughout the country; organize the keeping of statistics by sector, by locality and by territorial area in order to support the correct implementation of the principle of coordinating management and planning by sector with management and planning by locality and territory. Improving the quality of statistics and economic information cannot be separated from researching and applying modern science, such as electronic computer technology, information transmission technology and mathematical economics; we must collect and process statistical data well and attach importance to qualitative norms. In order to thoroughly implement the line of the party in its work and work methods, the statistical sector must correctly apply the economic laws of the period of transition in promptly and accurately analyzing and evaluating the situation surrounding the implementation of the economic plans and policies of the party during each period. In the immediate future, it must support the major requirements of the investigation and evaluation of the implementation of the second 5-year plan, the formulation of the third 5-year plan and the performance of the pressing economic tasks set forth in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and resolution number 26 of the Political Bureau.

In order for statistics and economic information to truly become an effective tool of the state in managing the planned economy, it is necessary to employ the combined strength of the entire state statistical system and the statistical systems of the various professional sectors. All sectors, levels and basic economic units must display a high degree of responsibility in complying with the regulations on cost accounting and statistical reporting and regularly concern themselves with building the cost accounting, statistics and economic information system.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN ECONOMIC ZONES—Since 1976, more than 155,000 residents of Binh Tri Thien Province have gone to build new economic zones in and outside the province. The people's committees and committees for building new economic zones at all levels, together with various sectors and mass organizations in Binh Tri Thien, have created favorable conditions for the people leaving to build new economic zones. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Dec 80]

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AGRICULTURE

NORTH VIETNAM HARVEST REPORT

Hanoi IDIAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "The North Harvests 568,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice and Plants 227,000 Hectares of Winter Crops"]

[Text] As of 15 November, according to the Statistics General Department, the provinces and municipalities of the North had harvested 568,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 50.4 percent of the rice transplanted, which represents nearly 260,000 hectares less than the same period of time last year. Over the past 10 days, as a result of working hard and more efficiently distributing labor between the harvesting of 10th month rice and the planting of winter crops, the North has harvested 26,000 hectares per day, an increase of 11,000 hectares compared to the average during the 10 preceding days; however, compared to the amount of rice that has ripened, harvesting is still slow.

The provinces of the Red River Delta have harvested 175,000 hectares, 40.2 percent of the area planted. Hanoi has harvested 57 percent of its crop, Haiphong 54 percent, Thai Binh Province 45 percent, Hai Hung Province 40.5 percent, Ha Nam Ninh Province 39 percent and so forth. The midland provinces have harvested nearly 50 percent of their crop, former Zone 4 has harvested 52.7 percent and Thanh Hoa has harvested 53 percent.

Some of the 10th month rice that was transplanted late has not headed yet; for example, 3,741 hectares of rice have not headed in Ha Son Binh Province.

Together with harvesting 10th month rice, the provinces and municipalities of the North have planted 227,000 hectares of winter crops, including 23,700 hectares of corn, 68,513 hectares of sweet potatoes, 43,600 hectares of western potatoes, nearly 38,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes, 2,085 hectares of soybeans, 603 hectares of tobacco, etc.

During the past 10 days, the North has planted an additional 61,000 hectares of winter crops. Although the season for planting corn and sweet potatoes has ended, the provinces are continuing to plant late corn and potatoes.

The various localities have intensified the cultivation of winter crops. Ha Bac Province has earthed up the furrows on 5,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 2,000

hectares of corn. Generally speaking, corn and sweet potato crops are growing well. Pests have appeared at a few scattered places and positive steps are being taken to control them.

Preparations for the 5th month-spring production season are being intensified. The provinces have planted nearly 21,000 hectares of seedlings, plowed 142,628 hectares, spread duckweed on nearly 6,400 hectares, prepared 3.5 million tons of organic fertilizer, 23,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, etc. Generally speaking, preparations for the 5th month-spring season are proceeding slowly; little fertilizer has been applied and the rate of plowing has been slow; seedlings were sown too early and some have become old and will be wasted if fields are not harrowed rapidly and the seedlings mentioned above are not transplanted.

The districts of Tan Phu, Thong Nhat and Xuan Loc in the specialized soybean growing area of Dong Nai Province are harvesting more than 9,000 hectares of two-season soybeans and mobilizing farmers to fulfill their agricultural product obligation.

The various villages in the specialized soybean growing area, such as Phu Hoa, Phu Loc, Xuan Bao, Bau Ham, Cay Gao and so forth, have mobilized thousands of laborers and provided them with a full supply of implements, equipment, bags and so forth so that efforts can be concentrated on harvesting soybeans. The communications sector has provided additional trucks and has transported laborers to distant fields. The industrial, commerce and agricultural supply sectors of the province have supplied various types of equipment and various types of materials to farmers and production collectives.

The districts have also strengthened and constructed additional warehouse systems and supplied rice to the specialized cultivation villages. The Tan Phu and Xuan Loc purchasing stations have established many purchasing agents and teams and done a good job of mobilizing purchases, putting nearly 500 tons of beans into warehouses during the first 10 days of November alone.

The districts of Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, Phoai Son, Phu Chau and Cho Moi in An Giang Province are expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of soybeans to more than 10,000 hectares on 10th month rice fields. Chau Phu District has adopted a plan for planting more than 3,000 hectares of soybeans during this winter-spring season.

In order to successfully implement its plan for planting soybeans during the winter-spring season, the province has been guiding the districts in planning each specific area and making prompt investments in production: 58 kilograms of urea nitrogen and 60 liters of petroleum products and insecticide have been supplied for each hectare of soybeans.

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HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL FIGURES AS OF MID-DECEMBER

BK230946 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of mid-December, the northern provinces and cities had grown 83,000 hectares of 5th-month rice seedlings including 33,000 hectares of the "314" variety and 424,000 [figure as heard] hectares of the "Nong Nghiep 8" variety. This amount of seedlings is enough for the transplantation of 60 percent of the entire 5th-month crop area.

Various localities are guiding the peasants in growing seedlings in paddies and on hard ground on schedule and in sowing spring rice seed according to plan. Frost has accelerated the growth of the 5th-month seedlings. Various cooperatives are concentrating on quickly transplanting fully-developed seedlings. They have also plowed 641,000 hectares, 170,000 of them mechanically. This area represents a reduction of 100,000 hectares compared with the corresponding period last year.

The cooperatives have prepared 5,124,000 tons of organic fertilizers for the winter-spring crop, nearly as much as they did in the same period last year, providing an average of 4.7 tons for each hectares. Subtracting the amount of stable manure already applied to the winter crops, this means that only 2.3 tons of fertilizer are left for each hectare of the 5th-month spring rice, a mere 30 percent of the amount needed for intensive cultivation purposes. The amount of chemical fertilizers prepared for the entire crop has exceeded the same period last year by 5,000 tons, but the production of nitrogenous fertilizer has decreased by 3,000 tons. The cooperatives are trying to deploy their labor forces in a rational manner, collecting and processing stable manure as much as possible, producing green manure and rapidly growing duckweeds so as to ensure sufficient fertilizer supplies for intensive cultivation purposes.

On their part, the southern provinces and cities have planted 201,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling more than 28 percent of the plan norm, a rate lower than the same period last year. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have planted 155,000 hectares, fulfilling more than 29 percent of the plan norm. The provinces achieving a relatively high rate of winter-spring rice cultivation were Long An, fulfilling 72.4 percent of the plan norm; Hau Giang, 40.5 percent; Ben Tre, 56.2 percent; Tieng Giang, 55.1 percent; and Phu Khanh, more than 47 percent. On their part, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Tay Ninh provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have just begun to transplant winter-spring rice.

The southern provinces and cities have harvested 310,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or 16 percent of the transplanted area. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 166,000 hectares, or 9.8 percent of the transplanted area. Doing well were Nghia Binh, harvesting 62 percent of its rice area; Gia Lai-cong Tum, 69.4 percent; and Lam Dong, 68 percent.

This year, the 10th-month rice crop in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward developed well and suffered little from harmful insects and diseases, and the rice yields of the areas already harvested were higher than last year.

Along with harvesting rice, the localities have brought in more than 4,000 hectares of corn, sweet potatoes and cassava, nearly 1,300 hectares of vegetables and more than 2,000 hectares of industrial crops.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES COMMENT ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Thanh Le: "The Agricultural Sector Helps To Resolve Various Problems Related to Agricultural Norms in the Draft Resolution"]

[Text] At the meeting hall of Enterprise Number 3 of the Livestock Feed Corporation, nearly 140 delegates from the production installations, state farms, enterprises, offices and departments of the agricultural sector had gathered and were intensely debating the outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress.

In addition to discussing and evaluating the overall situation, these groups of delegates were very concerned about agricultural norms because they represent the task of their own sector and are one of the foremost tasks of the upcoming congress as regards improving the life of the people, cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire city.

Food Products: Can the Goal of 230,000 Hogs in 1981 Be Achieved?

Nguyen Ngoc Chuong, a delegate from the Livestock Feed Corporation, said:

"We are in the process of resolving a number of problems so that we can make full use of our machine capacity (100,000 tons per one shift per year and 200,000 tons per two shifts per year). We must expand the signing of contracts with neighboring provinces for the purchase of raw materials in order to maintain production levels. We are also planning to send livestock feed to the various provinces under two-way contracts. If these provinces raise many head of livestock, they will provide a source of food products for the city."

Nguyen Van Beo, the assistant head of the Livestock Production Corporation, also said:

"The draft of the resolution states that production will double in the next 5 years, and I think that this is a goal that can be achieved. In addition to providing incentive for the people to develop household livestock production, the state-operated installations must strongly develop their herds of swine breeding stock in order to create many types of cross bred hogs so that the people have cross bred

hogs that can be raised over a large area. Prices must be revised and made more reasonable in order to stimulate production, in general, and livestock production, in particular."

How Can We Achieve the Target of 230,000 Tons of Grain?

Miss Hoang Thi Yen, a crop production engineer, stated:

"Our city has the ability to meet this target. However, we must concentrate on investing in science and technology in order to develop new varieties that are resistant to planthoppers and bear high yields; a rather high percentage of the supply of fertilizer, petroleum products and insecticides must be allocated to the key areas that raise two rice crops per year."

Nguyen Van Dong, a delegate from the Farmers' Association, said in addition:

"In addition to the supplies provided by the state, it is necessary to mobilize farmers to produce much organic fertilizer."

Our city also has state farms that raise pineapples and areas specializing in the cultivation of peanuts, tobacco and other industrial crops that can be exported and, in this way, enable us to import agricultural supplies, thereby stimulating the development of agriculture."

How Should Labor Be Deployed Within the Agricultural Sector?

Within the group of delegates representing shock youths and the new economic zones, Huynh Van Tam expressed the following opinion:

"In the deployment of labor within the various production sectors in the coming period, attention must be given to sending labor to clear land and restore fields to production in the districts in the outskirts of the city, especially in the Duyen Hai area. For the time being, the city should stop sending persons to the new economic zones in the provinces and concentrate on sending labor to clear land in the wilderness areas surrounding the city because these places can yield returns in both crop production and livestock production if they are planned as food production belts producing various types of food products and industrial crops for the city."

Miss Dang Thi Loan, a delegate from the force of shock youths, stated the following:

"In view of the present situation within the urban precincts, a situation in which there are still many persons who are able to work but refuse to work because they are lazy, it is suggested that the city take steps to teach and organize them in work and production so that they produce much material wealth for society."

The Outskirts of the City Must Rapidly Build a Strong Party in Order To Advance to Cooperativization

In the recent past, the party organizations in the rural areas outside the city have fulfilled their role of leading the revolutionary movements of the masses in the fields

of production and agricultural transformation and have guided farmers along the path of earning their livings collectively. However, at many places, the force of party members is inadequate. I suggest that the city party organization send additional cadres and party members who possess good qualities and skills to the rural areas outside the city in conjunction with training and accepting into the party outstanding persons in the local revolutionary movements with a view toward improving the quality of party leadership at installations, especially within agricultural production in the outskirts of the city.

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HANOI REPORTS 10 DECEMBER AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BK171338 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities have so far basically completed the 10th-month rice harvest with the average output estimated at a little more than 17 or 18 quintals per hectare.

"Various lowland and mountainous provinces have shifted their production efforts to planting vegetables, subsidiary food crops and 5th-month spring rice.

"As of the beginning of December, the southern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 180,000 hectares or nearly 10 percent of the sown acreage with the output collected varying from 27 to 30 quintals per hectare."

Following the 10th-month rice harvest, the northern provinces and cities have concentrated on planting winter crops in areas where the sowing schedule still permits as well as on planting spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

"The northern provinces and cities have thus far planted more than 300,000 hectares of winter-spring vegetables, and subsidiary food crops with the areas of corn, sweet potatoes and legumes of all sorts reported to have increased over the same period last year."

The potato sowing period is already over. Various provinces are reported to have been able to sow winter potatoes on only about 70,000 hectares, or a little more than 50 percent of the planned target. Even Hai Hung, a province with the largest area of potatoes, has been able to achieve only more than 60 percent of the planned target.

"According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, water levels in various rivers, canals and reservoirs are now lower than at this time last year. Providing water for the 5th-month spring crop production will therefore be very difficult. Fully aware of these difficulties, localities are striving to conserve water in order to sow rice seeds and duckweed. So far, localities have sown nearly 60,000 hectares of rice seeds, plowed nearly 500,000 hectares of land, prepared nearly 5 million tons of organic fertilizer and germinated more than 14,000 hectares of duckweed."

In the period ahead localities must concentrate on carrying out the following main tasks:

1. The northern provinces must care for and ensure enough water for winter crops along with efforts to step up the production of fertilizer. Meanwhile, the southern provinces must satisfactorily protect the already-planted 10th-month rice acreage against insect infestation and must continue the planting of winter-spring subsidiary food crops.

2. According to the General Meteorological Department, the weather will turn cold in the days ahead. Localities are therefore requested to pay specific attention to protecting their herds of domestic animals, especially cattle, from cold.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS 10-DAY NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

BK011346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of late December, the northern provinces and cities had sown nearly 95,000 hectares of the 5th-month rice seedlings, of which 40 percent were spring seedlings. These seedlings will be transplanted on 70 percent of the planned cultivation areas."

Due to the current cold spell, however, the pace of sowing is rather slow and peasants have been shifted to plowing land and producing more fertilizer for the spring crop. As a result, localities have produced 5.55 millions tons of fertilizer to date, of which 2.5 millions tons have been delivered to rice and subsidiary crops cultivated areas.

"Also due to the cold spell, the northern provinces and cities last week only transplanted more than 36,000 hectares of the 5th-month rice and their development was slow and needed more care to maintain their normal growth.

"Meanwhile, the southern provinces last week concentrated their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice and transplanting the winter-spring rice. As of the end of December, these provinces had harvested almost 500,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, representing more than 25 percent of the cultivated areas.

"In general, the yield of the 10th-month rice obtained in southern provinces this year is better than previous years with output collected varying from 22 to 25 quintals per hectare, and in some areas, as much as 30 quintals per hectare."

Along with the harvest work, the southern provinces and cities have transplanted almost 300,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice, achieving more than 40 percent of the plan norms. The pace, however, was very slow since the winter-spring rice crop is almost over. Urgent measures must therefore be applied to accelerate the pace of transplanting to fulfill the plan norms.

With respect to the growing of vegetables and industrial crops, various localities, primarily northern provinces, last week increased by more than 30,000 hectares.

Hai Hung Province planted more than 1,000 hectares of corn and 1,300 hectares of sweet potato, while Vinh Phu and Thanh Hoa provinces each grew 1,500 hectares of corn.

According to the meteorological and hydrological general department, the cold spell will remain in various localities for the next 10 days, thus these localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following main tasks in the days ahead:

--The northern provinces must care for and effectively protect the spring seedlings sown since 10 December. They must satisfactorily care for the winter subsidiary crops and look after herds of cattle in mountainous areas to ensure that they are properly used in drafting work, especially during the new year days.

--The southern provinces must accelerate their harvest of the 10th-month rice to quickly fulfill their grain obligation task. Localities which were set back in transplanting the winter-spring rice must accelerate their work to fulfill plan norms according to schedule.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON 1980 FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM

BK130856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] In 1980, activities involving dike protection and typhoon and flood control have been carried out under conditions of repeated and extremely fierce natural calamities. During the year, there were 8 typhoons, 7 tropical depressions and 18 heavy rain spells. These typhoons and tropical depressions usually triggered heavy rainfalls, with sometimes as much as 600-700 millimeters of rain being recorded per day. The year 1980 has also witnessed many flashfloods, during which the levels on various rivers were reported to have swollen beyond the level that many dikes and dike supporting fences were designed to resist.

Overcoming countless ordeals and difficulties arising from a shortage of materials and means, various provinces and cities have made great efforts to prevent and combat typhoons and floods and to protect dikes. As of 30 November 1980, various provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward had built many dikes with the use of more than 2.877 million cubic meters of dirt, thus achieving 130 percent of the planned target. They set up 42 dike supporting fences with the use of 118,000 cubic meters of stone, thus achieving 108 percent of the planned target. And they planted approximately 135,000 bamboo bushes along river banks to hold back the water.

This year, in general, the construction of dikes and dike supporting fences has been done early in various provinces and cities. Many localities have been involved in dike construction since January. Activities involving dike construction and management and typhoon and flood control in 1980 have, however, still been fraught with numerous shortcomings. Patrols for detecting dike defects, dike supporting fences and sluices have not yet been scrupulously carried out. For instance, when teams detected some defects, they often failed to take timely steps to repair them, thus rendering repairwork more complex when the rainy and stormy season arrived.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy recently met with representatives from various provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward to draw on their experiences, to promote a determination to overcome shortcomings and to lay down measures so as to implement the 1981 plan for dike protection and typhoon and flood control satisfactorily. The conference requested that, as a first step, all localities conduct a survey of and examine the designs of various projects and then, on this basis, prepare a specific plan to build or repair these projects in such a way that they can cope with all bad weather situations in the forthcoming rainy and stormy season.

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MATERIAL SUPPLY CADRES MEET

BK131238 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] From 8 to 11 December, more than 450 representatives of the agricultural material supply sector, together with delegates from other sectors concerned, held a conference in Hai Hung Province to mark their sector's 20th founding anniversary and to review their activities, including the control and supply of materials and technical equipment, in support of agriculture over the past 5 years, 1976-80.

During the past 5 years, despite numerous difficulties arising from natural calamities and the threats posed by the enemy, the agricultural material supply sector has been able to serve agricultural production in an ever more satisfactory manner. Since 1976, the sector has carried out its activities in support of agricultural production under many different forms on a nationwide basis. To date the total supply value per year has increased by nearly four times--from 80 million dong to 300 million dong--over that during the period of the first 5-year 1961-65 plan; that of chemical fertilizer by 2 times, insecticide by 4 times, and draft buffalo and cattle by 1.5 times.

The guidelines and tasks set forth for the agricultural material supply sector in the days ahead involve the need to successfully create basic changes in the methods and quality of running business from the standpoint of organization. This is to combine production with consumption and industry with agriculture with the aim of encouraging increased production and overcoming the tendency of running business with simple methods. It is also necessary for the sector to intensify and improve its organization in a direction where it can satisfactorily implement the guidelines for classifying material supply stations in all districts while ensuring that the supply of materials is placed under the unified management of the sector. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to establish professional plans and programs as well as procedures and policies for implementation from the central level to the units using the materials supplied.

The supply of materials must be conducted in such a way as to help encourage production with the application of advanced science and technology, and consolidate and improve the new production relations in the north and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

COLLECTIVE FARMING SAID TO RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

OW060807 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Jan (VNA)--On an area pockmarked with shell and bomb craters from the resistance wars against the French and the U.S., the peasants of the production collective No 2 at Tram Vang Hamlet, Tay Ninh Province, some 100 kilometres north-west of Ho Chi Minh City, have grown more than 40 hectares of rice, averaging three tons per hectare per crop.

Huynh Thanh Pho, 46, head of the collective told us that collective farming has helped many peasant families avert famine in recent years.

Pho returned to Tram Vang after the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975. Before liberation this hamlet was a strong revolutionary base and a "free fire" zone for U.S. and Saigon troops. Even several months after liberation, most villagers still had to depend on relief rice from the local administration because they could not start production on the heavily devastated land and also lacked farm tools and draught cattle.

At the start in March 1979, the collective athered 17 poor peasants working on 24 hecatres of arid land. It now comprises more than 30 peasant households, almost 40 hectares. The fields have been reshaped to facilitate irrigation and a canal has been dug to make the fields yield two crops per year. A repair workshop, a sugar mill with a daily output of 750 kilos and several warehouses and drying yards have also been set up.

Do Van Hoa, who has just graduated from the Hanoi College of Agriculture was assigned to Tram Vang to initiate the peasants in the new farming techniques and experiment with new rice strains.

The income of the collective members is higher than that of individual peasants. The six-member family of Nguyen Van Tai now earns six times its previous income.

Funeral and wedding services are looked after by the collective which also fo as the medical bills of its members. More and more individual peasants have joined the production collective.

Nguyen Van Vien, a 70-year-old peasant said: "I have lived here many years and gone through the years of war, but not until now has my family got enough food and really known happiness. There's no doubt about the superiority of collective farming.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

SOUTH VIETNAM 1981 WATER CONSERVANCY PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "The 1981 Water Conservancy Plan of the Provinces of Former Nam Bo"]

[Text] Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ministry of Water Conservancy met with the comrades in charge of water conservancy work in the provinces of the Red River Delta and eastern Nam Bo to discuss measures for implementing the 1981 water conservancy plan, beginning with supporting the 1980-1981 winter-spring production season.

In the fall and 10th month seasons of 1980, practically all provinces of former Nam Bo that established their production areas on the basis of the planning of water conservancy areas exceeded their plan norms on the amount of area under cultivation and planted their crops on schedule. Frequently flooded areas, such as An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces and a portion of Hau Giang and Long An Provinces, constructed embankments and protected hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice from waterlogging. As a result of attaching importance to building embankments to retain water and building drainage projects, a number of acidic, saline areas in the districts of Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Ben Thu and Tan Chau in Long An Province, the area once called in Soc Trang in Hau Giang Province and Vinh Loi and Gia Rai in Minh Hai Province still had good summer-fall rice crops this year and achieved rather high yields. The water conservancy sectors of the various provinces strengthened their management of farmland water conservancy projects, kept abreast of the drought and waterlogging situations, promptly mobilised pumps of the state and the people and coordinated the use of these pumps with the natural flow of water to irrigate nearly 437,000 of the 508,769 hectares of summer-fall rice that were transplanted.

The winter-spring season is suited for high yields, but there must be effective control of water in order to achieve stable yields. The 1980-1981 winter-spring plan of the provinces in former Nam Bo is higher than the 1979-1980 plan by 30,000 hectares, thus, the water conservancy sector must provide water for new production areas. In water conservancy work in support of the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, attention must be given to the following important measures: establishing an efficient schedule for each area and providing a supply of fresh water throughout the season; at places that have the habit of retaining rainwater and have ample water for rice crops, the management of the use of this water must be intensified

and projects that make thorough use of natural sources of water must quickly be put into use; the construction of project systems must be continued in order to increase irrigation capacity; importance must be attached to projects that utilize the flow of the tides to provide water; and the main canals now being dredged must rapidly be completed in order to create the conditions for water to flow into fields.

The conference launched a movement among the people to build small-scale water conservancy projects, concentrate on continuing the construction of pump stations and the various levels of canals in order to deliver water to fields, organize the management and use of pump forces well and adopt a plan for repairing pumps.

7809

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON CHARACTERISTICS OF NAM BO PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

BK290756 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 80

[NHAN DAN 26 December editorial: "Dominant Characteristics of Progressive Production Collectives in Nam Bo"]

[Text] Developing their tradition of solidarity, combat and production, the peasants in the southern part of our country have promptly embarked on the path of collective work, going from low-level, simple forms to the reorganization of production and labor on appropriate scale in order to do away with exploitation and its causes, develop their right to collective mastery and gradually advance toward large-scale socialist production.

The peasants in Nam Bo have, after steadily going through various preparatory steps, gradually expanded the movement and established production collectives and a number of medium-size cooperatives. At present there are almost 4,000 production collectives which are in fact small cooperatives, and 137 cooperatives drawing the participation of about 10 percent of the total number of peasants' families and working on about 7 percent of the total cultivated area. Despite difficulties and weaknesses that are unavoidable in the initial stage, the newly established production relations have been constantly consolidated, stabilized and gradually expanded.

Over the past 2 years the Mekong Delta has repeatedly reaped bumper crops. The rice output of 1980 increased by over 800,000 tons over 1979. Many types of industrial crops have been developed. These results are possible thanks to the impetus of the new revolutionary movement of the peasants.

In the process of building and developing the economy, progressive production collectives have emerged in ever greater numbers everywhere. The predominant feature of these units consists of their correct application of the line for cooperativization and agricultural development to the local conditions, and their simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions with the scientific and technical revolution serving as the kingpin to create a new production force. The production collectives have appropriately collectivized the main production materials; and, most important, have established the right to collective ownership over land. This change in the ownership system, coupled with the reorganization of production and the division of labor, has given rise to new production orientations, a new system of management and the application of the "to each according to his work" principle.

The progressive units have developed the strength of production relations together with small-scale irrigation designed to transform ricefields in order to gradually create the material factors for using new rice strains and, on this basis, to take advantage of favorable natural conditions to develop production along the line of intensive cultivation, multicropping and area expansion. The value of each manday is now generally estimated at 10 kg of paddy or more. The production collectives now have set up funds for capital accumulation to expand production and fulfill their grain obligation. A number of public welfare facilities have been built and a cultural life has been formed, bringing initial changes to the face of the countryside. Other activities have been carried out equally well.

Localities that have closely combined the building of the party and mass organizations with the movement for cooperativization have recorded good results. Although developing under different circumstances, the progressive production collectives are vivid images serving as proof of the distinct superiority of the new production relations; they hold a persuasive power over the peasants, testify to the correctness of the party's line and negate all slanderous allegations against the movement for cooperativization. The progressive production collectives serve as a model for the New York method and a school of the movement for agricultural cooperativization in the initial stage in the Nam Bo provinces. From there, appropriate steps will be taken to gradually reach more complex forms.

An important task is to foster the progressive units so they will constantly score new achievements and always advance step by step to guide the overall movement. Attention must therefore be given to consolidating the weak establishments, helping those units which are lagging behind or encountering difficulties achieve good or outstanding ratings, and at the same time assisting solidarity production teams in creating the conditions for building themselves into production collectives. It is also necessary to overcome the disparity in labor productivity between strong and weak units and to popularize the work experience of progressive models among all establishments and units in order to create a new impetus for steadily advancing the movement for agricultural transformation.

Nam Bo, with its vast and fertile lands and its abundant labor, plays a vital role in the settlement of the problem of grain and food for the whole society, in the supply of raw material for industry and agricultural productions for export, and in the improvement of the people's life. By positively and firmly transforming agriculture along the socialist path while developing production, we will be able to create new forces strong enough to rapidly and exploit such rich economic potentials and abundant labor in order to build a new plentiful and happy life.

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG WINTER CROP--As of 5 December, agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had harvested 92 percent of the 10th-month rice area and planted 53,914 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 88 percent of the plan. Along with continuing to plant late winter rice and vegetables and caring for the winter crops already planted, the cooperatives are actively preparing for the 5th-month spring crop. The province has plowed 36,150 hectares, grown 2,690 hectares of rice seedlings, planted 1,360 hectares of duckweeds and prepared 152,100 tons of stable manure. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Vam Co, Ben Thu and Can Duoc districts and Tan An city in Long An Province completed the planting of 38,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop in November using short-term, leafhopper-resistant strains. A number of production collectives and peasants in Ben Thu and Vam Co also planted dozens of hectares of duckweeds on winter-spring ricefields. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--According to Dong Thap Paper, Dong Thap Province has to date collected nearly 27,000 tons of summer-fall grain, fulfilling 45 percent of the plan and bringing the total amount of grain collected in the province since early this year to 77,000 tons, or 74 percent of the annual target. Chau Thanh district and Sa Dec city set the pace, overfulfilling the plan by 4 to 19 percent. [Text] [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Dec 80]

TIEN GIANG RICE TRANSPLANTING--Last week Tien Giang Province transplanted 4,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, bringing the total area of rice planted since the beginning of the crop to more than 43,300 hectares, fulfilling 51 percent of the plan. Go Cong district set the pace, fulfilling 100 percent of the plan. Generally speaking, Tien Giang now stands as one of the two provinces in the Mekong River delta achieving the fastest winter-spring planting pace. However, because large areas are still flooded, a number of key winter-spring rice growing districts such as Cai Be and Cai Lay have planted only little rice. To attain the target of 85,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, the province is sending the bulk of its draft power, supplies and seeds to the key districts to help them plant rice as soon as flood water recedes. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 80]

TIEN GIANG PADDY COLLECTION--Since early this year, Tien Giang Province has collected more than 84,590 tons of paddy, fulfilling 84.59 percent of the annual plan. Doing well were Go Cong Dong district, fulfilling 90.8 percent of the plan; and Go Cong Tay district, 98.8 percent. Some districts, including Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh, have collected from 16,500 to 21,000 tons each. Although still falling short of the target, the amount of grain collected by Tien Giang thus far represents almost a twofold increase over 1979. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80]

1980 FLOOD WORK, PREVENTION REVIEWED--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--The year 1980 saw unusually high water levels in the Mekong River. The highest water mark on the Tien Giang, a tributary of the Mekong in An Giang Province, was 4.61 metres almost equal to the highest level in the 70's. Floods also occurred in many localities in the eastern part of the south. Almost 20,000 hectares of paddy fields and more than 1,500 hectares of industrial crops were submerged in Dong Nai, Lav Dong and Song Be provinces. The floods ruined or damaged eight irrigation systems of various sizes in these provinces. In Thuan Hai Province on the central coast, repeated floods in October, the worst so far in the province, caused substantial damage. Big efforts have been made to limit the damage caused by floods. In An Giang Province more than 130 dykes totalling some 100 kilometres have been built or repaired to protect more than 40,000 hectares of rice. Dong Thap Province has built more than 140 small dams to protect tens of thousands of hectares of rice. The central commission in charge of the fight against floods and storms recently met with its branches in the southern provinces to review the fight against floods in 1980 and work out more active measures to combat floods in the south especially in the Mekong River Delta in 1981. [Text] [OW250910 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

STRONG MEASURES URGED AGAINST DECADENT MUSIC

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Pham Tuyen: "Be Vigilant Against Decadent Types of Songs"]

[Text] Our public health sector adheres to the slogan "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many dangerous diseases that once spread very rapidly have now been extinguished as a result of intensified disease prevention; germs no longer have a favorable environment in which to spread and everyone has been equipped with common knowledge that enables them to recognize the symptoms of disease and prevent diseases; at the same time, improving one's physical condition through moderate living and by participating in sports and physical culture is considered a measure of foremost importance.

I think that the guideline of the public health sector can also be applied in some areas of our musical activities at this time. It is very regrettable that the harm caused by the various types of sick music is generally not given appropriate attention; we feel nothing out of the ordinary in the face of the negative phenomena in this area at a time when the harm being caused is extremely deep and persistent. It will be too late if we wait until the poisons of this music have eaten into the souls of some youths and led them to mistakes in everyday life as well as political life. The experience of many socialist countries has clearly shown this to us. In the sharp struggle to build and protect our socialist fatherland, we cannot be so naive as to think that there are no insidious schemes of the reactionary powers in this field of entertainment. They have long attached importance to this psychological front and they do not lack experience in this area.

I would like to discuss the recent phenomenon of the reprinting and distribution, in a rather open and brazen manner, of old songs of the U.S.-puppet period and a number of other decadent songs. While our friends in the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Cultural Office are enthusiastically printing and distributing new songs about youth, about the success of the Vietnam-Soviet space flight and so forth to support the political song festival that was opened in the recent historic month of August, on the music market and at private book counters in the city, we see many individual pieces of music or albums recently printed by hand, including very many old songs, on sale. The most popular form, and the one that is most difficult to distinguish as decadent, is the "selected songs" collections numbered consecutively beginning with volume 1, which consist of an odd assortment of songs "selected" on the basis of no

particular these whatsoever. One does see a few songs about opposing expansion along the border, about the olympics and so forth or a few songs from the USSR, Cuba and the GDR mixed with old ballads of Saigon, songs from France, the United States and so forth. However, there are also albums that include a number of rather brazenly reprinted old songs (or new songs produced clandestinely) with such titles as "Because I Am a Catholic Priest," "Is There Anything New in Paris?", "The Scars of Hatred on the Back of the Wild Horse," etc.

I have not had the chance to listen to the songs mentioned above, but from reading the music and lyrics of the songs, I do not view them as songs expressing time honored sentiments or as light types of music with innocent themes. Even the most indifferent person can see their decadent political designs, their ambiguous words and all of this is being publicly displayed and sold along the sidewalks and at the book counters in the city.

We should not be unconcerned with the dissemination of these volumes of sheet music simply because they have appeared on a scattered basis in some southern provinces and in the North as well.

The disease organisms of this type of music can very easily find a place to hide in order to undermine the wholesome spiritual lives of our youth. It is our hope that the cultural agencies in Ho Chi Minh City as well as at other places will take strong measures against this illegal printing and dissemination of music. On the other hand, each of our youths must adopt the attitude of denouncing these decadent and harmful songs.

Of these various types of songs, it is difficult to thoroughly analyze each and every one; however, a common negative trend can be seen in them: practically all of them seek to exploit the sadness, the feeling of loss and so forth over a love not returned. When first heard, one might think that these are ordinary feelings, and even when we reach communism, the ups and downs of love will surely still remain. However, when there are dozens, even hundreds of love songs dealing with these negative, sad feelings, the problem assumes totally different proportions. What we lack are very good, very profound songs that have the effect of elevating the soul of those who sing them and deepening our love of life and confidence in the future. The danger of these types of songs is that they attack the "seven passions" of the young by means of vague, consoling tunes. "The sad person never knows joy." Moreover, there are persons who want to turn their own "seven passions" into a defeat for the revolution and wish to view life through the melancholy eyes of a person who has failed in love, which itself is enough to turn pure feelings into melancholy ones. And, the nurturing of a "yearning for the past" can also have other unwholesome motives.

Finally, we must make mention of a concept that is still vaguely understood by a number of youths who want to separate political life from art as if there were no link whatsoever between the two. They are apprehensive of some songs that deal to some extent with the political problems being faced in our society at this time (of course, we do not encourage jingles which, in the name of supporting politics, violate the minimum standards of art); this is a matter that must be raised in the

training of youths in the viewpoint toward art in the club activities of youths at all places. In this positive significance, the first phase of the National Political Song Festival was opened in Ho Chi Minh City during the days we commemorated the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September. Happily, this first festival achieved fine results. Of the 25 political song groups from 14 provinces, cities and army units in Nam Bo that participated, I would like to talk about a couple of aspects of the program presented by the political song group of the Ho Chi Minh City Shock Youth, the unit that was awarded the gold medal and whose six members received awards (3 gold medals and 3 silver medals), having received a unanimous vote from the examination committee as well as the support of practically everyone who participated in the festival. The program presented by them showed us the rich spiritual life of the youths of the city, showed their lofty dreams, their intense feelings, their deep love of life (as seen in the songs "Oh, Sweet Life," "Youths and Their Aspirations," "Our Song" and so forth), honest, deep thoughts and the happy, amusing aspects of the struggle to mold the new youth (as seen in the songs "I Walked Through the Arbor," "Why Didn't You Tell Me?", "I'm Joining the Army," "There's a Lad on My Street" and so forth). The political problem here is not a dry, remote one, but one that is closely linked to the feelings of everyone and it is herein that its artistic attraction originates. It is my hope that model units such as this group become increasingly numerous, beginning in Ho Chi Minh City, so that our youths have interesting, wholesome and happy musical activities; at the same time, this is one of the most positive measures that can be taken to help to repulse and eventually abolish the other negative phenomena in the musical activities of youths. And, we are fully capable of doing this in the near future.

7809

CSO: 4209

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROBLEMS IN DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Van Quang: "The Circulation-Distribution Sector Discusses How To Provide Cadres and the People with Two Meals Per Day"]

[Text] This was the central theme which 120 representatives of the circulation and distribution sector intensely debated during 2 days of serious, urgent work and concerning which they contributed their opinions for incorporation in the outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd Party Organization Congress.

With a fervent desire to contribute their opinions to the party, the representatives contributed many opinions of value concerning a number of issues. As regards evaluating the city's situation since the 1st Party Organization Congress, particularly with regard to the commerce sector, the representatives observed: the evaluations contained in the draft are consistent with reality but not truly complete. Although many efforts have been made, socialist commerce still does not control the sources of goods and does not meet the requirements of production, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in organizing purchases.

Abandoning the Administrative-Supply Style of Management in Commerce and Gradually Overcoming Obstacles

The administrative-supply style of business together with inadequacies in management and specialized skills have prevented us from meeting assigned norms and also caused production to develop slowly. Concerning this matter, many representatives stated that the draft resolution should more strongly emphasize the shortcomings and weaknesses of the commerce sector in order to heighten the sense of responsibility of the various units.

The draft resolution of the 2nd Party Organization Congress comes into being at the same time resolution 26 of the Political Bureau is being implemented, thereby opening fine, new prospects. One representative enthusiastically observed: this is a time when the obstacles facing our sector will be overcome, the things that have slowed production and not had a positive impact will be eliminated, the road forward has widened and we must move rapidly forward on the basis of the present situation.

Legal Norms Must Be Established for Every Product

In section 5, the atmosphere surrounding the discussion was very intense. Everyone wanted to contribute opinions concerning the draft, consequently, everyone had to register so that they could express their opinions in order. One representative raised the following question: "Why does the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation have a specific purchasing norm of 50,000 tons of vegetables per year but Food Products Corporation Number 1 and Food Products Corporation Number 3 have no specific norms included in the draft resolution?"

The representative of the marine products sector expressed the following opinion: "Following the 1st Party Organization Congress, the norm assigned by the upper level to Food Products Corporation Number 3 was 15,000 tons of fish per year. We are very capable of meeting this norm, but we have not met this norm in any one of the past 3 years; should we not determine the reasons why we have failed to meet this norm?"

The representative of Food Products Corporation Number 3 also stated: "If assigned norms are fully implemented, if losses are compensated for at actual prices, if a correct price policy is adopted and if appropriate bonuses are offered, the norm of 15,000 tons of fish will surely be met."

And, what should be done concerning the purchasing of pork? Many opinions were expressed concerning this matter. Everyone agreed that the city can only establish a partial balance between livestock production and crop production. Specialized vegetable production areas have been established and collective livestock production installations and the household livestock production movement have been encouraged; however, potentials have not been fully developed, and breeding stock, bran and so forth are not under the control of the commerce sector, consequently, it encounters difficulties managing and purchasing pork. One representative expressed the following opinion: if the city party committee were to concentrate on providing guidance in this area, the commerce sector would promise to provide a full supply of pork for sale to the people. The opinion was also expressed that providing incentive for agencies and enterprises to raise and slaughter their own hogs for distribution to their workers with the state supplying the balance of the pork needed is impractical. Because, if this were done, agencies and units would have to construct many livestock pens, concern themselves with breeding stock and bran and perform many other jobs that would adversely affect their specialized work.

The representatives unanimously agreed that investing in the development of production is the correct direction to take; this, in conjunction with adopting a series of business and management measures, receiving centralized guidance and adopting strict regulations and laws, will surely lead to high and stable economic returns.

On the basis of the analyses presented above, the representatives suggested the practice of allocating the balance of the vegetables, fish and meat needed be re-examined as there are still many complicated problems regarding this practice that must be resolved.

It Is Necessary To Change the Mode of Business by Organizing Purchases and Distribution and Raising the Professional Qualifications of the Persons Engaged in Commerce Work

The representatives of the various sections expressed the following opinion: at a time when the old mode of business cannot be immediately abolished, attention must be given to the assignment of purchasing norms. The outline must state: it is necessary to change the mode of business in all three areas: the organization of purchases and the organization of distribution in conjunction with constantly improving the ability to manage the economy, specialized skills and the ability to manage the market.

In party building, the commerce sector has learned many important lessons concerning the use of cadres; many cadres and party members possess good qualities but, because they hold leadership positions and because their management and specialized skills are weak, work has progressed slowly, business matters have been neglected, losses have been incurred and products have been damaged. Many representatives suggested that the draft of the resolution propose a policy that gives preferential treatment to veteran cadres who have satisfactorily served the revolution while boldly putting young, competent cadres in leadership positions at the various business units. On this basis, a skilled corps of cadres can be trained for the party to perform circulation and distribution work.

As regards the distribution of goods, the representatives unanimously agreed that distribution must be fair and reasonable, that products must be distributed to the proper persons and that distribution must comply with standards, be timely and convenient while combating the practices of distributing goods on the basis of averages and on the basis of subsidies. Recent facts have shown that there are still very many shortcomings in the distribution of goods. The viewpoint of the party is that circulation and distribution must have a strong impact upon production and everyday life. The policy of the party is a very correct one but the measures that have been implemented have not been effective. One comrade from one corporation expressed the following opinion: at present, distribution is very bureaucratic, very arbitrary and goods do not reach the hands of workers. The sale of food products to cadres, manual workers and civil servants is not convenient. A number of stores allocate their high quality goods for sale at high prices in order to raise their business revenues while distributing poor quality goods to cadres, manual workers and civil servants. Someone else expressed another opinion: some agencies and units are not concerned with managing their purchasing records well and, as a result, have allowed decadent personnel to take advantage of the purchasing of high quality goods and slip them onto the market.

The representatives suggested that the mode of distribution of goods be improved so that goods reach the hands of the persons for whom they are intended in a convenient and fair manner.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

CHRISTMAS HIGH MASS HELD--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--Christmas high mass was celebrated at the Hanoi Cathedral this morning. It was officiated by Cardinal Trinh Van Can and assisted by Papal delegate the Reverend Roger Dunoger, president of Cor Union (Vatican). More than 3,000 Catholics in the capital attended. [Text] [0W251631 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đào Nguyên Bảo [DAOF NGUYEEN BAOR], Deceased

Member of the editorial staff and correspondent of the newspaper CONG AN VU TRANG (Armed Public Security), "which is now the newspaper CHIEN SI BIEN PHONG (Border Defense Combatants); died on 17 June 1980 of unspecified causes; information given in an editorial note accompanying a poem by the deceased published in this source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 10, Oct 80 p 76)

Trần Văn Căn [TRAANF VAWN CAANK],

Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; recently he judged a children's art contest. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 31 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG], Professor

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Head of the Water Conservancy College; on 6 Nov 80 he attended a meeting at his college to commemorate the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Phạm Hồng Cú [PHAMJ HOONGF CUW], Senior Colonel

Of the Tay Bac Military Region; his article "Opinions of Youths on Youth Education in the Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 80 p 3)

Võ Hồng Cường [VOX HOONGF CUWONG]

Head of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission and editor-in-chief of THÔNG TIN KHOA HỌC XÃ HỘI, the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information; headed the Vietnamese delegation that attended the Fifth Session of the Council of International Social Science Information Systems (MISON) held in Berlin from 22 to 28 June 1980. (THÔNG TIN KHOA HỌC XÃ HỘI No 7, Jul 80 p 84 and masthead)

Dương Văn Đàm [DUMOWNG VAWN DAMF], Lawyer

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; recently he attended a catholic patriotic emulation congress in Ha Nam Ninh Province. (CHINH NGHIA 11 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Đan [NGUYEENX VAWN DAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward; recently he was interviewed concerning combating negativism in his jurisdiction. (DOC LAP 22 Oct 80 p 8)

Lương Quyết Định [LUMOWNG QUYETS DINHJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

*Deputy head of the Institute of Education Science; PhD in psychology; presided over a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for teaching, study and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 25 Oct 80 he attended a Thanh Hoa Province Fatherland Front conference to discuss overcoming the effects of recent flood and storms. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Trần Lăng [TRAANF LAWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Planning in Tho Xuan District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 80 p 2)

Trần Anh Liên [TRAANF ANH LIEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary of the Hanoi Trade Union Federation; on 14 Nov 80 he presented a commendation to a Soviet Technician. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Lưu Lộc [LEE LUWU LOOCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Van Ban District, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article about road building in his district. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 3)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [HOANGF VIX NAM]

Deputy editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI (Social Science Information), the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social

Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 7, Jul 80 masthead)

Ngô Văn Năm [NGOO VAWN NAWN] aka Ngô Văn Dánh [NGOO VAWN ZANH], Deceased

Former Head of the Engineering Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation. He died of unspecified causes on 9 Nov 80 at age 76. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 80 p 4)

Nghiêm Quý Ngãi [NGHIEEM QUYS NGAIR]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 25 Oct 80 he attended a conference to discuss overcoming the effects of recent floods and storms. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Hà Thế Ngủ [HAF THEES NGUWX], Asst. Prof.

Deputy head of the Institute of Education Science; attended a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for teaching, study and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Y Ngông Niêk-dam [Y NGOONG NIEEK-DAM]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 7 Nov 80 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Lê Phú Ninh [LEE PHUS NINH], Deceased

Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Interior. He died of unspecified causes on 16 Nov 80 at age 63. (NHAN DAN 17 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Văn Phan [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 1)

Bùi Hồng Phúc [BUIF HOONGH PHUCS]

Acting Head of the West Asia-Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 22 Oct 80 he received the Iraqi Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 4)

Đường Thanh Tâm [ZUWONG THANH TAAM]

*Deputy Head of the High School Youth Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "How Should We Evaluate a Socialist Student Collective" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 4-10 Nov 80 p 3)

Lê Ngọc Tấn [LEE NGOCJ TAANS], *Sr. Col.

*Deputy chief of the Political Department of the Rear Services General Department; an interview with him by this magazine on the subject of the General Department's

culture and arts activities is published in this issue. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 7, Jul 80 pp 4-5 & 69)

Dương Việt Tiến [ZUWONG VIEETJ TIEENS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Thanh Tịnh [THANH TINHJ], *Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled "Thirty-Five Years and Thirty-Five Years of My Life," written to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the SRV. (THANH NIEN No 7-8, Jul-Aug 80 pp 2-3)

Hoàng Tư Trai [HOANGF TUW TRAI]

*Deputy Director General of the Vietnam News Agency; on 8 Nov 80 he was present when VCP Secretary Xuan Thuy received a delegation from the Soviet Novosti News Agency. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tranh [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANH]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 1)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice Minister of Education; attended a conference to review publications distribution and library work held in Hanoi from 29 to 31 July 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 3); vice chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; attended a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for education and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Đoàn Văn [DOANF VAWN]

*SRV Ambassador to Madagascar; on 12 Nov 80 he attended the arrival in Madagascar of the SRV delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 1)

Lê Hồng Vũ [LEE HOONGF VUX], Deceased aka Vu Ngoc Ho [VUX NGOCJ HOOF]

Former Member of the Executive Committee of the Nam Bo Communist Party Organization; former Ambassador of the PRGRSV to the DPRC and the PRC; 7th Grade Specialist in Organization Department of the Central Committee of the VCP. He was in retirement at the time of his death in Ho Chi Minh City on 14 Nov 80 at age 71. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Dín Xiêng [LUF ZINS XIEENGJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 JUL-15 AUG 80

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Sep 80 pp 32-31

[Text] (16 July - 15 August 1980)

July

16. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives a Soviet Party and Government delegation led by N.V. Talydin, member of the CC of the CPSU and Minister of Communications.

- Inauguration of the Hoa Sen (Lotus) satellite ground station built with Soviet assistance.

17. According to the Vietnam Commission of Inquiry into Crimes Committed by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during their War of Aggression in the first 6 months of 1980, the Chinese side were responsible for 1,120 armed provocations including 500 raids and ambushes on Vietnam's territory; more than 300 flights of jet fighters violating Vietnam's air space to a depth of 15-20 km; 350 armed vessels violating the territorial waters of Vietnam from Quang Ninh to Quang Nam - Da Nang provinces. The Chinese aggressors killed and wounded 100 Vietnamese civilians and caused great losses of life and production.

- A large meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic co-operation between Vietnam and the USSR is held in Hanoi.

18. The conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held in Vientiane on 17 August is successfully concluded, adopting a statement on problems concerning the three countries and a resolution on international problems.

19. Opening of the Moscow 1980 Olympics. Vietnam attends the games for the first time.

22. At the 26th international geological conference held recently in Paris, the Vietnamese delegation confirmed that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are Vietnamese territory.

- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach receives Robert Jackson, special envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the co-ordination of aid to Kampuchea.

23. The Soviet Union launches the "Soyuz-37" spaceship from Baikonur Cosmodrome. The international crew includes the commander of the ship.

the Soviet pilot-cosmonaut V.V. Gorbalko and the Vietnamese cosmonaut Pham Tuan. Vietnamese Party and Government delegation led by General Vo Nguyen Giap attends the launching of the space-ship.

24. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting arrogant allegations by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman on 21 July concerning Vietnam - Soviet co-operation in oil and gas exploration and exploitation on Vietnam's southern continental shelf.

25. Signing in Berlin of the minutes on the exchange of instruments of the ratification of the consular agreement between Vietnam and the GDR.

30. Deputy Prime Minister To Huu receives a delegation of the UN International Children Funds (UNICEF) led by its Director General James P. Grant.

31. After 8 days in space, the Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts return safely to earth. The Vietnamese State decides to bestow on them the titles of Hero of Labour and the Ho Chi Minh Order. The Soviet State decides to award the Order of Lenin to V.V. Gorbalko and the title of Soviet Hero, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to Pham Tuan.

- Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of greetings to Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi on India's success in launching the Rohini satellite.

- The SRV decides to recognize the Republic of Vanuatu.

August

2. *Nhan Dan* publishes the full text of the memorandum issued by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry on the present tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

- The spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issues a statement protesting against continued Thai violations of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General.

- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach holds talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

5. *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency): Long An province (Vietnam) has donated to Svay Rieng province 355 tons of seeds and helped it train hundreds of tractor drivers and plant protection workers. Ben Tre province has helped Kandal province build two pumping stations with a total capacity of 4,300 cubic metres per hour.

6. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly condemning Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its national capital and demanding it to rescind this decision and fully respect the various UN resolutions on the status of Jerusalem.

CSO: 4220

- The spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issues a statement to the effect that "ASEAN's 12-point proposal" only causes a tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

- Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho issues an appeal on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled.

8. *AFP*: A UNICEF representative in Geneva states that all international aid to Kampuchea has reached the population.

9. A large meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia is held in Hanoi.

10. *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency) denounces Bangkok for using the question of refugees as a pretext to serve Beijing's and Washington's dark schemes.

11. *VNA*: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day, Su Thai (Truth) Publishing House publishes Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's works entitled: "Some Problems of the State."

- *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency): The delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by Foreign Minister Hun Sen concluded its visits to several countries in Western Asia, Latin America and Africa. During the visits, many countries expressed strong support for the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction.

- Arrival of a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by its Minister Men Chhan.

- The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs hands a note to the Ambassador of the Philippines in Vietnam protesting against the Philippines' seizing of Comodore Reef in the Vietnamese archipelago of Truong Sa.

- An economic delegation of the SRV Government, led by Deputy Prime Minister Do Muoi, leaves Hanoi for Bucharest to attend the 6th session of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation between Vietnam and Rumania.

- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach leaves Hanoi for an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

13. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement rejecting the US slander that Vietnam is using toxic chemical in Laos and Kampuchea.

14. *VNA*: Twenty solidarity organizations of the United States, Canada and the American Friends' Service demand the ousting of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

- Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sends a reply to Madagascar's President: "Vietnam is ready to attend a Summit Conference of all countries concerned with peace in the Indian Ocean."

- A delegation of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party led by its Chairman Rolf Hagel, arrives in Vietnam on a friendship visit.

- Inauguration of the first Lao film processing workshop built with the help of the Vietnamese film industry.

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